haue brought the feare of the Sword into
of their sons and of their daughters Deut: 28. 41
Haue mercy vpon me, O L
man haue
I haue powred out my indignation upon them; an
he hath consumed thro from
Land. Deut. 2

3759

THE VVARNINGS OF GERMANY. BY WONDERFVLL SIGNES,

and ſtrange *Prodigies* ſeene in divers parts of that Countrye between the Yeare 1618. and 1638.

Together with a brieſe relation of the miſerable Events which enſued.

LVKE 21. 25. &c.

And there ſhallbe ſignes in the Sunne, and in the Moone, and in the ſtarres, and upon the Earth, diſtreſſe of Nations with perplexitie. &c.

All faithfully collected out of credible *High Dutch Chronicles*, and other *Hiſtories* by *L. Br.* Cap.

As alſo a learned and Godly Sermon preached before the Lords the States at *Norrimberg*.

With a bloody Battell fought betweene Duke *Saxon Weymar*, and Duke of *Savelly*, and *Gotze*.

LONDON.

Printed by I. N. for JOHN ROTHVVELL, and are to be ſold at the Sunne in *Pauls* Church-yard. and by Henry Overton in Popes-head Alley. 1638.

How long O Lord, how long
I haue brought the feare of the Sword into all their gates; to make their heart to
Haue mercy vpon me, O Lord
Ier. 7. 3.
THE E
Brabant
GE R
I will let you dwell in this place.
your works, &c.
I haue powred out my indignation upon them; and consumed them with the fire of my wrath.

how long wilt thou hide thie face
And they shall eat the fruite of their bodies; euen the flesh of their sons and of their daughters Deut: 28.
Stand up O Lord, & let not man haue ye vpper
. 3 . * Thus saithe the Lord of Hosts the God of Israell, Amend your wayes, & your
E EAST SEA
ERMANY
POLONIA
Nurenberg
The Lord shall make the pestelence cleaue vnto thee, vntill he hath consumed thee from ye Land. Deut. 28.

3759

A BRIEFE DISCOVRSE OF PRODIGIES, by way of *Preface* to the *Treatise* following.

Section 1.

MOst divine is that Axiome, God and nature do nothing in vaine. *Nature is that constant order of being and working, which God hath appointed for the creatures. Where there is* order, *and that order* constant, *and both* determined by an infinite wisdome, *there must necessarily be some good end propounded by the* Ordainer, *and all motions effectuall for accomplishment. Yet the course of Nature is subject to many alterations, because there is* a God above nature, *who hath set bounds for the*

Beda inter axiom.

Philos. ex Arist.

creatures, *but none for him save* the counsell of his will. Whatsoever the Lord pleases, that doth hee in Heaven above, and in the Earth beneath. [a]

[a] Psal. 135. 6

§ 2

Hereupon it followes, That even those things which come to passe according to the course of nature, are very considerable: because they are effected according to Gods ordination. His invisible power and Godhead [b] may be seene in them. *Nothing is so small, but his providence extends to it.* Præsentemque refert quælibet herba Deum.

[b] Rom. 1. 20.

— In every tender grasse
God may be seen as in a glasse.

Divine præscience were far from being, as indeed it is, all Infinite, *did it not extend it selfe to every accident. Nothing is or* moves, *or* suffers *in any kinde, but in subordination to Gods eternall decrees, that his wise purpose may be effected. And what is it which we see or heare of in any of the creatures, which affords not some morall and divine use? The world is Gods great booke* in Folio. *Every creature is a severall page, in which wee may read some instruction to further us in heavenly wisdome. The* Occasional Meditations *of such as are pious*

Virtutis est maxima, pertingere quam remotissima.

piously devoted, give us sensible demonstration of this. Prophane then, and irreligious are they that looke on the ordinary course of Gods providence, but never looke up to God in holy meditation. Whereas everything wee see is like Iacobs Ladder. The foote of it is in earth, but the top is in Heaven. We should therefore looke beyond our senses, and use them as a prospective glasse, to see God through, that he may be brought nigh our hearts, though wee be farre from his glorious presence. That Philosopher seemes to have had some secret inspiration from the almighty, who being asked wherfore man was made, answered, cœli contemplandi gratiâ. For God indeede made us to study himselfe, and minde things above. Why was Adam put in Paradise? Onely to till the garden without taking other care, or pleasure? rather, that by imploying himselfe about the creatures, he might more distinctly meditate of every one to inflame his affections toward God. And what is it which affords no instruction? Toades, and such like, seeing man fly from them presently. A lively Emblem of lapsed mankinde, which cannot indure Gods presence, we being conscious to our selves that we are worthy of his hatred. Seeing poore wormes made by God in such a condition, that every foole may tread on them, and them without meanes to revenge or resist that hurt, we should

Apud Arist. de an.

hence learne humilitie, patience, and all subjection to the will of God. Every Cocke crowing is a lesson of Repentance. Every sound of a trumpet an Alarum to the last Iudgement. And every puffe of breath a Memento mori. *For* what is our life? it is even a Vapour, appearing for a little time, then vanishing. *Iam.* 4. 14.

Σκιᾶς ὄναρ ἄνθρ ωποι. *Pind.*

§ 3

This supposed, it followes further. Those things which are more rare in the course of nature, divers, contrary, *or* above, *are more then ordinarily to be thought upon. For of every such thing it may be said,* Digitus Dei est hic, *God hath an immediate hand in them, they are for speciall use. Having therefore in the Treatise following* the wonderfull things of God *reflected to us as in a glasse, by an historicall gleaning together of some remarkable Prodigies which of late Yeares have happened in* Germany, *with the Events which followed them, it will not bee superfluous to take something along with us in reading them, touching the nature, ends, and use which is to be made of such like, according to the Scripture. The rather because they are in themselves like the writing on the Wall in* Beshazzars *Palace,* [a] *which* Sooth-sayers, Astrologians, *and* Chaldeans *could neither understand nor reade.*

A minori ad maius.

Τὰ μεγαλεῖα τοῦ θεοῦ.

[a] Dan 5.8.

reade. Who can reade Gods riddle, but they who plough with his Heifer? None know what use to make of his workes, but they who meditate of them, according to his word, with the helpe of his spirit. Hence it is though some are carefull in observing them, yet few have the happinesse to profit by them. Most men profanely disregard them, being of Gallio's *temper, careless of such matters. Some suspitiously abuse them. Many onely gaze, and wonder. Few know what they meane, and therefore skip them over as unskilfull readers use to doe sentences of* Greeke *and* Latine *which they understand not. To remedy this in some part, Here is my indeavour in hope of Gods blessing.* The worke of the Lord is great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein *Psalm.* 111. 2.

§ 4

If the question be what Prodigies are, the answer may be, Signes and wonders wrought by God immediately, or by others at his appointment, to signifie his pleasure aforehand touching some speciall mercy or judgement ensuing.

The Treatise cals them Prodigies, that is prædictions *or forewarnings. So much the word implyes* [a]. *In Scripture phrase they are cal-*

led σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα *signes and wonders*, Joel (chap. 2. v. 38.) *calls them wonders*, St. Luke, chap. 21. 11) *calls them* fearefull sights, and great signes. St. Peter *tearmes them*, wonders in Heaven, and signes in Earth. *Acts.* 2. 21. *Of signes some are to represent, Some for commemoration, Some to assure, Others to prognosticate, whereof some be ordinary, others extraordinary.* Prodigies be extraordinary prognosticating signes. *They are also called wonders, not because they are all* miracles in propriety; *but because they seeme to bee, unto such as know not the causes and effects of them, and therefore cause wondring.* A miracle is that which happens besides the order of all nature, particular, and generall, *For a stone to moove upward when it is throwne, is contrary to the particular nature of a stone, yet no miracle, because all things give way to violence. The hanging of Mahomets iron tombe in the Ayre (if it bee, as it is reported) is no miracle, because it may be drawne up by vertue of some Loadstone above it. But everything is a wonder, whose cause we know not, or at least which wise men know not. Admiration alwaies rises out of some degree of Ignorance. There is therefore a difference betwixt a miracle and a marvell: under the tearme of wonders* 3 *Severall things be comprehended.*

Prodigia, quod porro dicant, ideſt, futurapredicant. Aug. de Civ. Dei. lib. 21 cap. 8 Omnia quippe portenta contra naturam dicimus eſſe: Sed non ſunt idem.

c Zanch de operib. Dei. lib 3. cap 18.

c Inter miraculum & mirum.

1 *Speciall*

1 *Speciall rarities in the course of nature, and in the actions and affaires of men: Secondly, miracles properly so called. Thirdly, whatsoever it is which makes the wiser or greater part of men to admire, as wel as fooles, however it be called. All which are here included under the name of prodigies.*

Quæ sunt rara ipsa sunt mira Augu.

§ 5

Having briefly notified the meaning both of the name and thing in hand, the next thing most necessary is to consider of the author, who gives being to things prodigious, and appoints their use. That must needs bee God, *who is the onely Alpha and Omega; The center from which all lines are drawne, and the circumference wherein they are terminated. All predictions, whether they bee naturall or supernaturall, must needs originally issue from him, that decrees things from eternity, and causes them to exist in time in all circumstances according to his appointment. This hath alwaies been out of controversie, not onely among Christians, but also among the Philosophers, yea even among the very Vulgar heathen. But though all have reference to God, yet not all alike. Some things hee either doth immediately, or at least wise seemes to doe, for both* God, *and nature are often clouded. Many things are effected by the Ministery of the Angells. Some proceed from*

Novis omnia plena virg.

from me, and the course of nature, yet not without God. Those things which are most common in the course of nature, are to bee counted Gods workes, and therefore much more those which are strange. God puts these Questions to Iob. Hath the raine a Father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? Out of whose wombe came the yce? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath gendred it? *The answer to bee made is this, God giveth being to all these things according to his pleasure, what then shall be thought of raining bloud, Fire, and such like? No otherwise then according to that, The Lord rained upon* Sodom *and* Gomorrah, *fire and Brimstone from the Lord out of Heaven*[b]. *He threatens such aforehand, and he alone hath power to effect them. Therefore when we see or heare of any such thing, we can doe no lesse then acknowledge in the* Psalmists *words, This is the Lords doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. Psal.* 118. 23.

a Iob. 38. 28. 29.

b Gen. 19. 24.

§ 6

But how is it that signes and wonders are said to be wrought by false Prophets? for so Moses intimates[a] *And our Saviour sayes expressly,* There shall arise false Prophets, and false Christs, and shall shew great signes and wonders. *And to like effect Paul speakes of Antichrist,*

a Deut. 13. 1.

b Mat. 24. 24.

2. Thess.

2. Thess. 2. 9. *We read also that many signes done before* Pharaoh *by* Moses, *were also done before him by the Magitians of* Ægypt c.

No doubt but Satan and his Instruments are permitted to doe great things for the triall of Gods Church and children, but in all they doe they are no more but instruments. Therefore that Fire wherewith Jobs sheepe and servants were consumed, is fitly called the Fire of God, *though the* Prince of the Ayre *was in that the Incendiary and the bellowes, and added oyle to the flame. But Gods wonders and Satans differs very much. Oftentimes in the thing it selfe.* * *Satan seemes to worke miracles, but God workes miracles indeed.*

Satan also makes a shew of doing many things which indeed hee doth not, deluding the outward senses and the the Phantasie. He alwayes lies against God or nature. Therefore well saith Moses, Who is like unto thee O Lord among the Gods? who is like unto thee? glorious in holinesse, fearefull in praise, doing wonders. e *But in the ground and end there is alwayes a vast and manifest difference betwixt the one and the other. All that Satan does, is out of hatred, envy and malice, to God and man. But all that God doth is in mercy or Iustice. The plot which the Devill prosecutes in every particular, is to rob God of his glory, to make his word*

c Exod. 7. 11.

d Iob. 1. 16.

* *Martinus Biermanus, de Magicis Actionibus*

e Exod. 15. 11.

word of none effect, and to frustrate the salvation intended for the Elect. Gods immutable purpose is to glorifie himselfe, to fulfill his word in all the promises and threatnings, and to save those whom he hath chosen in Christ. The one intends nothing but fraud and mischiefe, the other to approve his goodnesse even to them that wilfully perish. Satan labours to bring men into Heresie, superstition, and Idolatry, to blind their eyes, harden their hearts, and wholly to corrupt them in all their wayes. God would have all men come to the knowledge of the truth that they might be saved[a], — 1 Tim. 2. 4. *if any desire to know how it may be knowne, which wonders be wrought by God especially, and which by Satan, let them consider, This is needlesse for us curiously to inquire after, and fruitlesse to bee knowne. Our duty is to looke upon all good and evill as coming from God, as Iob did, saying,* The Lord, hath given, and the Lord hath taken, &c. Shall wee receive good from the hand of the Lord, and not evill? *And though some Prodigies be but rarities in nature, yet are wee to ascribe all to God, in as much as nature is his handmaid, and even of naturall things there is more to be made then a naturall use.*

§ 7

As for the matter wherof Prodigies consist, that is worthy to be considered of, but warily to be determined

mined. A confused Notion that some things are prodigious, without knowledge of the particulars, and whether it be good or evill that is portended, hath bred and nourished much curiositie and superstition, needlesse feares in some, fond hopes in others, there have anciently beene a sort of men who have made it their study and profession to teach what is ominous, and of what: such were the Soothsayers, Astrologians, Chaldeans, and the like. But the light of the Gospel hath made all these seeming starres to vanish. And yet still pride, curiositie, infidelity, like bitter rootes growing in the heart of mankinde naturally, leade them much what in the same way. Hence it is that almost every accident is by some counted a signe of good or evill lucke, according to our common phrase. To reckon up particulars in this kinde, would be both tedious and ridiculous.

But it must be granted that some things are Prodigious: true. And that some things are so in reference to particular persons, and families. Some to Countries, Nations, and whole States. This also cannot be denied. What is then the rule to know them by? No vulgar conceit, no nor every pretended reason. Nor yet all manner of experience; so far as wee are to regard Prodigies. That Scripture is a sufficient rule. Therein we have multitude and varietie of examples that teaches

teaches us to count of sinne as a certaine forerunner of divine vengeance, unlesse repentance intercept. And to take Repentance, Faith, Obedience, Piety, Justice, and Charity for assured pledge of Gods love and purpose of blessednes in every kinde. According unto these we are to regulate our hopes and feares. Humility is a speciall token of honor ensuing, and pride a forerunner of destruction. a *He that goes on in an evill way shall not prosper at the last*, though the Sun, Moon and Starres should seeme to fall downe and worship him, b *as they did sometime to* Ioseph. *And he that feareth God, and eschemeth evill may be confident that all shall worke together for the best, though Hell ware for the present let loose upon him. Yea, though God himselfe should make a but of him to empty his quiver in. Foure hundred Prophets may say to* Ahab, Goe up to Ramoth Gilead and prosper. *Yet* Ahab *falls there, for he had sold himselfe to worke wickednesse.* Romes *merchants will not believe her fall, but they shall certainly see and lament it.* c Babylon *sayes* I am, and none else besides me. I shall not sit as a widdow, neither shall I know the losse of children. But these two things (saith God) shall come to thee in a moment in one day, the losse of children and widdowhood, they shall come upon thee in their perfection, &c.

a Pro.

b Gen. 27. 9.

c Rom. 19.

Isa. 47. 8. and 9.

In

In sinning there be some circumstances which are more immediate harbingers of judgement, and so likewise many particular sinnes. Backsliding, as in Solomon. *Presently hereupon God stirred him up adversaries. Rashnesse in things which require a waighty consultation, as in* Rehoboam. *Selfe-will, as in* Iosias. *Impudency, as in* Absolon. *But I had rather leave particulars to the studious Readers observation.*

So on the other side humility, wisedome, patience, importunity in prayer, diligence in well doing doe more especially demonstrate Gods purpose to manifest his especiall mercy. But those prædicons which we have now especially to consider, are of another sort.

§. 8.

To speake more fully of the Matter *of* Prodigies, *in generall: I conceive it is some speciall accident happening by the providence of God. The things about which such accidents happen are diverse, and according to the difference thereof we may count of* 3. *kinds of* Prodigies, Naturall, Morall *and* Divine, πατ' ἐξοχήν.

Naturall are those speciall accidents which fall out in the particular or generall course of nature. Of which some are Celestiall, *some* Elementarie. Celestiall *I call those which happen about*

about the heavenly bodies. As about the Sunne, Moone or other Starrs. By Elementary I meane those which happen in the Elements themselves, or those things which are compounded of them. Morall Prodigies are those which consist in the affections, passions, words, or actions of men. Divine I call those wherein (τὸ θεῖον) some divine impression is more conspicuous or necessarily to be acknowledged. For each of these kinds there is mutiplicity of Instances to be had almost in all Histories, but it shall suffice me to particularize in some few out of Scripture.

* Qui portentorum numerat multitudinem quæ historiâ gentium continentur. Aug.

That extraordinary Eclipse which happened at our Saviours passion[a], at which the greatest Philosophers, that then were, much admired. The plague of darkenesse in Ægypt[b], and the apparition of Angells and heavenly visions, whereof we often read in Scripture, were Prodigies Celestiall. Of Elementary we have more variety of examples, The Fire which consumed Nadab and Abihu[c], That which fell from heaven on the Captaines and their companies, sent by Ahaziah to Elijah,[d] The pillar of Fire which was for safe conduct to the Israelites in the night time[e], The fire & brimstone which fell on Sodom and Gomorrah. The Cherubims and flaming Sword which God placed before paradice.

Fiery Prodigies.

a Mat. 27. 45.

b Exod. 10 21.

c Levit. 10. 2. d 2 Kings 1. 10. e Exod. 13. 21. 22. f Gen. 19. 24. g Gen. 3. 24.

The

The cloudy pillar which was Iſraels guide by day. The Manna *wherewith they were fed in the wilderneſſe. The plague of Haile in* Egypt. *That on the army of the Five* Canaanitiſh *Kings in* Ioſhua's *time.* Airy. Ioſh. 10 11

The dividing of the red Sea.
And of *Iordan.*
Chriſts walking on the water.
Water iſſuing out of the rocke,
And out of the Jaw bone of an Aſſe.
Bitter Water becomming ſweet by caſting in Salt. Watery.

Earthquakes, Famine, Extraordinary fruitfullneſſe, Exceſſive multitude of Birds, as of Quailes, *among the* Iſraelites, *or of* Flyes, Beaſts, or creeping things, *as among the Plagues of* Egypt, *The ſtrange peregrination of Creatures, from their wonted habitation, as the comming of the creatures into the* Arke. Earthy.

Theſe and many ſuch like particulars are counted Prodigies, and for diſtinction ſake naturall, becauſe ſome thing in it ſelfe naturall, is the ſubject of them.

As for morall Prodigies *that which is paſſed in the former* Section *ſhall ſuffice, becauſe it is but a ſchedule that I have to write, and not a volume: for divine prodigies, ſo called in a more*

especiall manner, these following are most apparent.

Isa. 38. 8. —*The* Sun *and* Moone *standing still as in* Ioshua's *time. The shadowes going backe* 10 *degrees on* Ahaz *his Diall in* Hezechiahs *time. The new starres appearing at our* Saviours *birth. The rending of the vaile of the Temple, and the resurrection of dead bodies, at the time of his crucifying, &c.*

These are sufficient to shew us what is to bee counted prodigious, and what not. For all particulars we have no instance. Things new and strange may daily happen as God sees cause to conclude this part of the matter in hand, let this note suffice. Whatsoever happens extraordinarily and rarely to us or to any of the creatures, hath more or lesse of the nature of a Prodigie in it. Such was the strange fighting in the wombe of Rebekah, Nebuchadnezzars, Pharaohs, *and* Pilates *wives dreames. The carriage and speech of* Baalams *Asse. The falling off of the Chariot Wheeles of the* Egyptians, *as they drave in the red* Sea. Dagons *prostrating before the* Arke.

§ 9.

Sufficient being spoken of the Matter, *the next thing*

thing neceſſary to be touched is the forme, to ſhew what makes any ſpeciall accident to be a Prodigie, that is (as I conceive) the aptitude which ſuch accidents have in themſelues, or by divine inſtitution to portend the futurition or manifeſtation of ſomething as yet not exiſtent, or not known. As for example. Bloud happening extraordinarily in raine, in ſweate, or in the uſe of bread or otherwiſe, doth fitly betoken warre, murther, execution of malefactors, or perſecution. But how comes the Rainebow *to be a ſigne the world ſhall never be overflowne againe by an Vniverſall Inundation, whereas naturally it ſignifies raine. This it could not doe if God had not appointed it for ſuch an uſe. It may be demanded what I thinke of experience. If it be found by obſervation from time to time that after ſuch an accident in one kind, ſuch an event in another followes, may not that accident thenceforth be taken for a certaine ſigne of ſuch an event to enſue?* I anſwer, *God is unſearchable in his wayes. No obſervation whatſoever will inable us to trace him.* As the way of a ſhip in the Sea, or a Bird in the Ayre, ſo are Gods waies. *Experience therefore is but an uncertaine guide, becauſe the courſe of Gods providence is a perfect maze or Labyrinth. There is indeed no variance nor ſhadow of turning betwixt his will at one time, and*

his will at another. (I ſpeake of his abſolute will) *Neither is there any difference betwixt his* will in decree, and his will in deed, *and hee often doth the ſame things over againe,* for kind. *Yet there is ſo much variety for circumſtances, that its impoſſible by al obſervation to conclude for certaine, from that which doth happen in one kind, to that which ſhall happen in another. This notwithſtanding the argument from exiſtence of the ſigne, to the futurition of the thing ſignified, concluding onely probably and indefinitely, cannot juſtly bee gainesaid: for inſtance, Thus to reaſon is very uſefull. After a Comet or blazing ſtarres appearing and vaniſhing, ſome great perſonages doe commonly expire.*

This experience out of many Hiſtories confirms,
Therefore ſuch a comet now appearing, its likely
ſome of the Gods of the Earth ſhall dye like men,
and all of them have juſt cauſe more then ordinarily to prepare for death, eſpecially ſuch as Herod.
But other matter calls me to it.

Vide Alſtedium in Chronol. Cometarum.

§ 19

Touching the finall cauſe of prodigies, that is
divers in divers reſpects. The common end is that
God may be glorified by us in beholding his works
and

and ſpelling out of them his infinite wiſedome, power, and goodneſſe, whereunto Prodigies conduce no little, becauſe they miniſter matter for an invincible argument againſt an Atheiſt or Epicure; and ſtrongly prove both God and providence. The proper end of them is either neare or remote, That which they ſerve for more immediately is in generall, to intimate ſome change in the condition of them, to whom they have reference: But ſometimes they ſerve to bring to light that which was hid, or to make that knowne which was ſecret; as when Satan appeares for a time where ſome body lies buried in ſecret, and then vaniſhes, or when extraordinary trouble of minde falls on ſome, that thereby they may be brought to diſcloſe ſome ſecret ſin, the revealing whereof may tend to Gods glory. Some of them doe more eſpecially ſerve for comfort, ſome for terror. * Some ſerve to terrifye for a while, as the burning Buſh, but leave comfort in the iſſue, as that did. And the Angells wonderfull behaviour in the preſence of Sampſons parents: ſome ſerve to ſtrengthen the faith of Gods children in time of great diſcouragement; or when they are called to ſome ſpecial ſervice: ſome ſerve to invite and call all, of all ſorts, to repentance and amendment of life.

Ipſa nominis indica finem rei. Monſtra ſane dicta per hibentia. monſtrando. &c. Aug quo ſupra.

* Cum Deus puniturus eſt gentem vel orbem prodigijs, id prius ſolet ſignificare. Herod.

Thoſe which ſerve to this end are in a more peculiar manner The Prodigies,

and ſuch are thoſe which are inſtanced in, in the following Hiſtory. Comfortable ones may happen to the wicked, and terrible to the godly, to harden the one, and humble the other. That the one may prepare for correction and profit by it, the other in Gods juſt judgement periſh everlaſtingly. If the Queſtion be when fearefull Prodigies happen in a Countrey where there be two contrary ſides of different profeſſions in religion, how it may be knowne whether of them they concerne. I anſwer, the only neceſſary thing is, for each private perſon of what ſort ſoever, whoſe abode is in ſuch place, to take it to himſelf, and to examine his heart, wayes, and ſpirituall eſtate, that he may reforme himſelfe according to the word of God, leſt hee alſo periſh. Many are too prone to cry woe unto others, but at laſt are forced to ſay (with him mentioned by Ioſephus, where he ſpeakes of the laſt deſtruction of Ieruſalem.) woe unto mee alſo. God is not wont to ſend generall judgements, till all fleſh more or leſſe have corrupted their way: and therefore it behoues all of all ſorts, howſoever different in the profeſſion of religion to humble themſelves, and ſtudy reformation really, not in pretence. * If they of Germany doe ſo, and then ſend out a dove from their Arke, ſhe is likely to return with an Olive branch in her mouth. In the meane while ſo long as every one looking on his neighbour ſaits, Truth is on

* De cultoribus etiam Dei duæ partes interibunt, et tertia quum fuerit Probata, remanebit. Lact. inſtit. lib. 7. cap. 16.

my

my ſide, Thou art an hereticke, and therefore the deſtruction threatned is to thee, but I ſhall eſcape: God that is no reſpecter of Perſons findes juſt matter of offence in both, and on which ſide peace and Victory will reſt, as touching ſence is yet uncertaine. But wee know who they are that cry peace, peace, to themſelves: that for temporall things dreame of a fifth Monarchie, *and for Church affaires would faine force all to doe as they doe, that is, to put their Noſes under the Popes girdle. And though here I digreſſe a little, I hope it will be pardoned.*

§ 11

As for thoſe particular Prodigies *which the Hiſtory at hand makes mention of, the Reader may well admire at them, and happily revolve theſe queſtions in his minde. Whether there were ſuch things as are here related. Whether they are truly Prodigious or no. Whether thoſe Events here adopted to them were portended. Whether the like things have not happened elſewhere without like effects or conſequences, with more of likenature, if hee bee either cautious, or ſcrupulous, to alwhich I have onely this to anſwere. If any credit may be given to ſuch Hiſtories of* Germane *affaires, as commonly fall into the hands of the learned, from* Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus, *it is certaine that* Africa *was not anciently more famous for Mon-*

ſters then Germany *hath for many yeares beene of* Prodigies. *The particulars hereafter mentioned make not a fourth part of what might be collected in like kinde. And if* Prodigies *be taken in a large ſenſe, as they are here to be underſtood, the matter doth well anſwer the title. But this muſt needs be granted, this or that ſingle prodigie may happen, and yet no remarkable judgement follow. For God may ſhake his rod often, before he ſtrike once. And many times he threatens, but to try. But when Heaven and Earth, Sea, and Land did all make one outcry, and ſtrike up an* Alarum, *no other could be expected, but that God ſhould march on apace in fury after. It is but a generall intimation of this or that Iudgement, that Prodigies doe make neceſſarily. But what elſe could bee expected but ſhedding bloud on earth, when it rained bloud from heaven. Battailes in the Ayre were moſt lively pictures of the ſame to bee on earth. So that wee may truly ſay, God wrote his minde in moſt lively Characters, and hath punctually fulfilled what hee threatned. It ſeemes they were confident of longer peace, or elſe God needed not to have reade them ſo many Lectures of bloud: what particular Iudgements are ſignified by particular* Prodigies *may wel be gueſſed by the Prodigies themſelves: for my owne part* I beleeve, admire, *and* adore, *and ſhal wonder at him that can doe*

leſſe

leſſe. I doe every day expect the like and greater, becauſe our Saviour hath ſo largely propheſied in this kinde in reference to our times, which all the Evangeliſts have recorded. The latter dayes ſhall bee ſhort beyond expectation, and Chriſt come ſooner then we are aware, and therefore the ſignes of his comming muſt needs bee expected, whereof ſtrange Prodigies are one.

§ 12

And now hopeing this may ſatisfie ſuch as have any candor; its high time to draw the Arrow to the head, and hit the marke I ſhoote at, which is to point out the Chriſtian uſe which godly feare and reverence teaches us to make upon the knowledge of theſe dreadfull things. To which end there are ſome cautions to be premiſed.

1 *Seeing God is the author of Prodigies, wee muſt religiouſly obſerve them, and by prayer ſeeke from him inſtruction and grace, to fit us for a holy improvement of them to his glory and our own benefit; Saying as* Paul, *when Chriſt ſpake to him in a viſion out of Heaven,* Lord what wilt thou have mee to doe? Act. 9. 6. *And with prayer wee muſt joyne all diligence in ſtudying of his holy word, for thence it is that al neceſſary inſtruction is derived. Be we ſure to make uſe of Prodigies according to this rule, and light will come out of darkeneſſe, comfort out of feare.*

Secondl

Secondly we may not bee too curious in ſearching after the particular evills which Prodigies foreſhew, much leſſe to know their circumſtances, when, where, and how they ſhall happen. It is enough for us, and great mercy from God, that we have, aforehand, ſo much as the noiſe of his comming to aflict. In the ſtate of Iſrael, God was wont to threaten in the Fathers dayes thoſe Judgements which hee purpoſed to their poſteritie, and yet upon thoſe threatnings, he expected preſent repentance. And ſurely that Memento *given by Chriſt unto the Angell of* Sardis, *is neceſſary for every Church and ſtate to apply unto themſelves in theſe dayes:* Remember how thou haſt received, and heard, and hold faſt and repent. If therefore thou
Rev. 3 3. ſhalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thiefe, and thou ſhalt not know what houre I will come upon thee.

A third caveat *is that, which God himſelfe gives by the Prophet Ieremy,* Learne not the
Ier. 10. 2. way of the heathen, and be not diſmaied at the ſignes of heaven. For the heathen are diſmaied at them. *Where 2 things are forbidden. The one is learning the heathens way, that is, to worſhip the creatures themſelves, or to uſe any part of their Idolatrous ſervice: The other is exceſſive feare upon the ſight of all unpleaſant aſpects in the heavenly bodies, without any true feare of God who*

cauſes

causes them, and in whose hand it is to haſten or prolong, increaſe or diminiſh, or totally remove all threatned evils. The groſſer ſort of antient Idola- Ezech. 8.
laters thought the Sun, Moone, and other ſtarres to be Gods, *and Eclipſes and ſuch like to be ſignes of their anger, whereupon they feared exceedingly unto aſtoniſhment, and addicted themſelves by divers rites and ceremonies to pacify them. Many times the* Iſraelites *were much ſubiect to like Idolatry, againſt which God there inſtructs them. This place therfore does not condemne all feare upon the ſight of prodigies, as unlawfull, but the abuſe of feare, when it is placed on the creature, not on God, and leades not to true piety, but to will worſhip. Or when it ſo captivates, that we thinke it in vaine to ſeeke God by repentance, and doe hereupon deſpiſe him, and harden our hearts, and commit all iniquity with greedineſſe. Of all things ſuch a feare is moſt to be feared. As for ſuch whom a lively faith hath incorporated into Chriſt, and a true feare of God in his iudgements, made penitent and obedient according to Gods word. Prodigies ſhould rather comfort them, then otherwiſe. Ioel having ſaid in one verſe,* The Sunne ſhall bee turned into darkneſſe, and the Moone into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord come, *ſaith immediately in the next* verſe, It ſhall come to paſſe that who ſoever

ſhall

ſhall call upon the name of the Lord ſhall be ſaved. For in Mount Sion and in Ieruſalem ſhall be deliverance. *Our Saviour ſpeaking in like manner of the Prodigies which ſhall happen partly before the deſtruction of Ieruſalem, but eſpecially before the end of the world, and of the feare which ſhall be in many, ſaid to his diſciples,* When theſe things begin to come to paſſe, then looke up and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh, *Chriſt the accompliſher & finiſher of it. Thus much for caution.*

Luke. 21. 31.

§ 13 *Now for the uſes themſelves, who will not hereby be aſſured of a generall judgement comming on apace, ſeeing theſe forerunners of it. I ſpeake both of the Prodigies, and of the things which follow and accompany. The order of the ſignes of the latter day is this. Firſt falſe Prophets. Many ſhall be deceived. Iniquity ſhall abound. Secondly, perſecution, and by meanes thereof Apoſtacy in ſome, great miſery to others. Then Warres, Famine, Peſtilence.* Prodigies, *interchangeably, till falſe Prophets, and al deceived by them be rooted out of the earth. And as touching warrs, judgement muſt begin at the houſe of God. Therein falſe Prophets ariſe, as* Paul *ſaies,* from among your ſelves &c. *Their riſing is like the opening of Pandoraes box, the original of alevil. And certainly the churches negligence in not convincing them by doctrine, and ſuppreſſing them by diſcipline in the particular Churches wher-*

Acts. 20.

in

in they firſt appeared is the corner ſtone of all, and therefore it is fit gods churches ſhould be firſt in the courſe of Judgement, who are firſt in the courſe of ſinning. The third courſe of ſignes which are now moſt conſpicuous ſhall continue till the firſt error be diſcovered and amended, and that evill which it hath brought in be removed, I meane particular Churches be rightly ſtated, and faithfull in adminiſtration of all publicke Ordinances, &c. §14

In the meane while for a ſecond uſe, *let every one of us learne hence,* To ſearch and try our waies, and turne unto the Lord our God, *leſt our ſecuritie prove prodigious unto us. Be we more carefull to know Gods will, and to profeſſe that we know, and live according to our profeſſion; in one or other of theſe ſpecialties we all faile. Yea wherein is it that we faile not? ſee the ſtate of the ſeven Churches of* Aſia, *as St.* Iohn *deſcribes it, and I feare whatſoever is reproved in all them together, will be found among us, but little of that which they are commended for. Were it not that God is iealous of his own honour, and (in his own phraſe)* feares the wrath of the enemie, leſt our adver- Deut. 32. 27.
ſaries ſhould behave themſelves ſtrangely, and ſay, our hand is high, the Lord hath not done this, *we alſo ere this time had felt the effect of many prodigies which have beene among our ſelves. But I hope God will ſhortly ſtirre up ſome in a more eſpeciall manner, to bring Gods*

wonders among us in remembrance. This for the present may serve something to awaken us. And if we regard neither the voyce of God on earth, by his Ministers, *nor the voyce of God from heaven by his wonderous workes,* though Noah, Job, and Daniel were among us, they shall deliver but their owne soules. *God must deny himselfe, or we perish if we continue impenitent, The name of reformation which we have in our mouthes, will no more helpe us then the* Iewes *crying.* The Temple of the Lord, We be Abrahams children. *In many abuses there is not so much as a colour of reformation, as in the matter of sacriledge for one. It was after* Iosiah *had reformed many things, that his heart was tender, and smote him upon hearing of the Law. Perceiving thereby there were yet more abuses in the Land than he at first was ware of. Antichrist had made all places like* Augean *stables. They doe therefore surely neede a continuall clensing. The God of all grace fill us according to our measure with wisdome and zeale, that we may grow from beauty to beauty in his eyes.*

§ 15.

And seeing God is so gracious, as by all meanes to manifest himselfe and his intended judgements, he hath not left himselfe without witnesse, but we

are altogether without excuſe. Let him have the prayſe which is due unto his name, who abounds toward us in all meanes of grace, whereby we might be made wiſe unto ſalvation. Thy Word, O Lord, is ſufficient of it ſelfe to warne all the World. Thy Workes are the utmoſt that we can aske or thinke: what ſhall we ſay of thy wonderous Workes from day to day! Oh thou holy one of Iſrael. *All this is* that thou mighteſt be juſtified in thy ſayings, Rom 3. 4.
and overcome when thou art judged. *It will be thy glory that thou haſt ſhewed us ſignes in Heaven above, and wonders in Earth beneath; But it will be our miſery if we regard them not, or if regarding we doe not bleſſe thee the Almighty, or if bleſſing thee in words we repent not and amend. Of our ſelves we are able to doe none of all this. Let it not alwayes be ſaid of us as it was ſometime of thy* Deut. 29. 4
people Iſrael, Yet the Lord hath not given you a heart to perceive, and eyes to ſee, and eares to heare unto this day. *For thy Annoynteds ſake powre upon us thy ſpirit, give us hearts according to thine owne heart, and cauſe us to walke in thy wayes. Truth Lord, thou mayſt leave us to our ſelves, and let us periſh: if thy Grace were not free for thee, to beſtow or not, it were no grace. If thou ſayeſt, I have no pleaſure in you, doe to us as ſeemeth good in thy ſight. Yet be pleaſed to remember thy Covenant. And for his ſake who hath ſealed it*

with

with his bloud poure out his ſpirit among us. Worke knowledge in our minds, ſubmiſſion in our wills. Yea ſanctify us we beſeech thee throughout. Oh love us, and cauſe us to love thee, and then wee know aſſuredly that all things ſhall worke together for the beſt, Amen.

If any thing offend thee Chriſtian Reader in this Prologue, conſider herein I tread an unbeaten path, wherein it is eaſie to erre. The way it ſelfe is rough, my ſpare houres for ſuch imployment few. Importunity of others, and arguments drawne from the publicke good, have ſtollen mee from my ſelfe to doe others ſervice in this buſineſſe. *If* it ſeeme ſtrange I make ſo much a doe to uſher in a ſmall Pamphlet, conſider not the book, but the ſubject. *In* Prodigies God comes in, as *riding on a Cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind.* How then can juſt exceptions be taken at one for cõming before to cry * *Bow the knee* ? my boldneſſe pardoned I am content to beare all other blame.

* Gen. 44. 43.

In Magnis eſt voluiſſe Satis.

Errors in the Preface.

In the firſt Sect. r. Axionata. for him r. himſelfe. In 2. Sect. them r. him. for fooler. foote. 3. Sect. for ſuſpitiouſly r. ſuperſtitiouſly, for pædicant r. prædicant. 5. Sect. for Novis in mar. r. Iovis fo. me r. men. in 7 Sect. for pledge r. pledges. in mar. rom r. revel. for predions r. predictions. in the 11 Sect. r. which are adapted.

A

BRIEFE AND TRVE RELATION OF THE *bloody Battell lately fought betwixt the Citie Colmar and Sletstat in upper* Alsatia, *between D.* Bernard Saxon Weymar, *now generall of the* King *of* France and *confederate with the Protestant Princes Army in the aforesayd Country.*

AND

The Italian Duke of Savelly, *as well the Imperiall Generall* Gotze *the other Party, who were utterly overthrowne, and their whole Army defeated, all taken out of an Authenticall Letter from* Amsterdam, 26 Aug. *Stilo Novo:*

AS

Well out of another Letter written by Duke Bernards *Secretary (the night after the Battel was fought) to a Lord inhabitant at* Paris.

IN the first from *Amsterdam*, the famous Victories of *Bernhard Duke* of *Saxon Weymar*, still continues, and hath been prosperous (blessed be God,) The Bloudy

A encoun-

encounter that fell out between *Saxon Weymar*, and the Duke of *Savelly* was occaſioned by Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weymars* beſieging of *Renzingem*, which place the Duke of *Savelly* and *Gotze* intending to relieve, *Saxon Weymar* having intelligence from the enemies ſcouts, & ſpies of their deſigns, advanceth preſently with his whole army towards *Colmar*, where he found both armies in faire *Campania* twice ſtronger then himſelfe notwithſtanding *Saxon Weymar* undaunted at the ſtrength and multiplicitie of the contrary parties couragiouſly enters, the Liſts, and gives battell to theſe two armies, commanding firſt his Serieant Generall, Major, *Dubattell*, with a part of his Cavallry the day before to march toward the enemy, who after a hard incounter was taken priſoner by the enemy, and ſome of his horſemen were put to the ſword the next day after

ter, in the morning both the armies met together charging fiercely with Ordnance upon each other, afterwards the troopes and whole regiments so furiously assaulted each other, that for a long time it was doubtfull which side the Victory should crowne: at last after this Valiant assault the Victory inclined toward Duke *Bernhards* side, and as it is truly related to us from *Stasburg*, 7000 were slaine on the place of battell on both sides whereas 5600 of the enemy were slaine, and of the other party being the *Weymarish* and *French* forces, the remainder: 82 Ensignes and Cornets were also taken by *Saxon Weymar* from the Enemy, besides 16 great peeces of Ordnance, 300 Waggons with Munition, and Provision, we hope *Brisack* will bee ours shortly, we heare also that *Renzingem* is now surrendred, and *Stolhofen* besieged, the whole army both of *Savel-*

ly and *Gotzen* utterly ruinated and defeated; the remnant of the enemies Horſe play the Pultron or idle Vagarants, toward *Heilbrun*, and the *Donaw*. The Marqueſſe of *Durlach Rhingrave*, and Count. of *Naſſau* are yet at *Strasburg* to be cured of their wounds, it is yet uncertaine whether *Gotze* be taken Priſoner, and the Duke of *Savelly* killed.

The ſecond Letter written by Duke Bernhards *Secretary to a Lord in* PARIS.

I Doubt not but your Lordſhip is informed what deſignes were in the enemies breſt for a long time to aſſault us before *Renzingem*. which he ſet a worke the laſt day, both Armies of Duke *Savelly* and *Gotze* came on us with great fury and rage, (taking us at an advantage when our troopes were diſperſed, not gathered together) with

with a reſolution to relieve *Renzingen*, and to raiſe our ſiedge. Notwithſtanding this ſudden aſſault, the Prince Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weymar* incouraging our ſouldiers with an heroical ſpeech to fight valiantly, we fell upon the Enemy with ſteeled reſolutions, breaking their Battalions, and putting to flight the whole army, taking alſo from them all Canons, Munition; Money, Bagge, and baggage, 16 great peeces of Artillery, 1500 Waggons of Proviſion 1200 Dead corpſes we ſaw before our eyes, no queſtion but this night in the Chace the number will be greater. Duke *Beruhard* my Prince came upon his ſixt horſe, our Regiments giving five Charges on the enemy, ſo that by the violence of the Conflict there was ſcarce found any Officer or commander but was wounded or hurt.

The Battell began at ten a clocke in

the Morning, and continued till darke night, for 5 houres the Victory poized doubtfully, ſo it is reported to bee the greateſt battell ſince the Battle at *Luczen*, which *Saxon Weymar* hath given theſe 2 Armies. We have great cauſe to give glory to him that is the Lord of Hoſts, who fighteth for them that fight for him and his cauſe.

Our Cavallry *purſues the enemies to the heeles.*

DREADFVLL, AND PRODIGIOVS ASPECTS WHICH have happened, and appeared in the Ayre, Water, and on Earth, beyond the common course of nature, in diverse parts of *Germany*, since the beginning of these late bloody-broyles *in that Country, from the yeere of our* Lord, 1618. to this present time; together with briefe observations of the issues, and *Consequences ensuing after them.*

AMong the many troubles, and turmoyles (*Courteous Reader*) which have long time roved, and raged not onely in *Bohemia*, but also in divers other places of *Germany*, there appeared a terrible Comet with a great blazing tayle, which was as terrible as visible. The blazing Starr

It appeared first, October, 26. 1618. in the signe of *Scorpio*, and the tayle thereof was extended betwixt the *Spica virginis*, and *Arcturus*, to-

wards *Polus Septentrionalis*. Afterwards it tooke its progresse in *Signo Libræ*, continuing its course from the *Ecliptica* to *Topico Cancri*, from East to West, or Northerly. It was to be seene, often in a cleare Skie, in the East: In *Bohemia* and *Austria*, it appeared, at first, with red; in other places with a Saturnish pale-red colour for the space of 27. dayes, and in some places longer. This fearefull, & ominous Link or Torch the Omnipotent *Iehovah* had constituted, and ordained in the Pulpit of the Heavens to bee a Preacher of Repentance; that sinfull man might see, and discerne, that for incorrigible sinne he was resolved to plague and punish them, if they timely prevented not the threatned danger, by seeking grace, and speedily flying from sinne the sole cause thereof. For in as much as the secure, and hood-winckt-World had long despised, and neglected the gracious reclaming voyce of his sacred Word, in the publike preaching thereof by his vigilant and diligent Ministers, and refused to heare those charmers charme they never so wisely, running on in their accustomed course of sinne, and transgression, refusing to be reclamed, and living all their dayes in sensuall impenitence, as if God regarded not their doings, and tooke no notice of their desperate rebellions; Therefore the Almighty Lord God, as mercifull, as just, sent forth these his prodigious signes, in the Sunne, Moon, and Starres of Heaven, as certain fore-runners of his wrath, and of imminent, and eminent Plagues and punishments on them, if not speedily prevented, thus (if it were possible) to awaken men from their even

even dead ſleepe of ſin, to timely repentance, and true reformation of life; but otherwiſe to ſhew and aſſure them that he would come ſuddainly, and ſeverely upon them, and bring all thoſe evills, and miſeries on them, which thoſe hideous, and horred ſignes did portend unto them. Of which his proceeding in former ages manifold examples are extant, both in the ſacred Scriptures, and in other various, and voluminous Hiſtories, which, for brevities ſake, I heere of purpoſe pretermit. This Comet herein mentioned hath bin indeed a certain harbinger, and fore-runner of the Lords high indignation, and future puniſhments, wherewith (ſince it appeared) the ſecure world hath bin ſoundly whipped, and ſeverely corrected: yea the great Miſeries and Calamities, which poore dilacerated *Germany* hath, ſince its appearance, felt and found, are as unſpeakable, as deplorable, hardly to bee lively delineated by mans tongue or pen. For that is now compleatly (if not too fully) effected, which is ſpoken of in Comets, that never did a Comet appeare, which was not accompanied with much evill and miſerie. And *Claudianus* the Poet writ thus of their operations:

——Bella canunt, ignes ſubitoſq; tumultus,
Et clandeſtinis ſurgentia fraudibus arma,
Civiles etiam motus, cognataq; bella
Significant.——Thus engliſhed.

They ſhew fierce wars, fire, ſword, & ſudain broyles,
And by clandeſtine craft, faſt ſpringing toyles,
Uneivill-civill jarres, and home-bred flames
They ſignifie, &c.

Pontanus alſo writes thus of them.

Ventorum quoq; certa dabunt tibi ſigna Cometæ
——— Etiam belli motus, ferāq; arma minantur;
Magnorum & clades populorum, & funera Regum.

Comets are certaine ſignes of future things (Kings
Threatning fierce Warres, much blood, and death of
Of the eſtate, & conditiō of this our preſent Comet
ancient Aſtrologians have thus written.

Verba docent, et ſigna monent, et pœna probabit,
Niſi ſubitò in melius vitam convertimus, actum eſt.

Words teach, ſignes preach, and puniſhments make
That want of true *repentance* proves our bane. (plain,

Which altogether the following yeers being fulfilled & verified, is notable to all the Chriſtian world to take warning by: and to declare the miſery we (after this appearing blazing Comet) *Germany* felt, would require many volumes. How many fruitfull Countries, Dominions, and Territories are through these laſt warres totally ruinated; the Cities, Towns, and Villages therein ſpoiled, and made pillars of fire and ſmoke; the Churches lying deſolate, the woods being cut down, the earth untilled, and lying waſte. The bloody and cruell dealing of inhumane ſouldiers, eſpecially of the *Crabats*, in many goodly Townes and Cities, is ſcarce credible, which furiouſly have plundered the places, torturing the Inhabitants moſt barbarouſly; raviſhed women even to death; powred dunghill-water and vineger into the throats of men and women; tyed chains and cords about their heads, and have twiſted them ſo hard, that they have fallen down dead upon the ground; ſome are hanged up by the privy members

ſawe

ſawed off the legs of ſome, rubbed off the fleſh from the legs of others to the very bones; tyed the armes of others backwards, and ſo hanged them up by thoſe diſtorted parts; drew many through the ſtreets of the Cities ſtarke naked, brake and wounded them with axes and hammers, and generally uſed them with ſuch barbarous cruelty, that many begged to be ſhot or ſlain inſtantly, rather than to live, and be partakers of ſuch miſery. Some they have roſted alive, and ſacked the Cities miſerably, that they ſpoiled what they could not carry away. All the corn and proviſion of victuals, have they taken away with them, and left the places ſo bare, that many of the beſt rank, for the ſpace of 8. dayes after, ſaw not one bit of bread, but were glad to feed upon roots and water: ſpoiled the Inhabitants of their garments, expoſed them to that nakedneſſe, that neither man, woman, nor childe have had clothes to put on. No man indeed can be ignorant of the miſerable condition of all *Germany*. No man can think of it without a ſorrowfull heart: none that hath not put on the Stoicks ſtupidity, can heare it without compaſſion. Such civill warres were never without ſtrange prodigies, and this as in the beginning it was threatned by this ſaid Comet, ſo in the continuance the uncouth condition thereof was ſtill made apparent by thoſe ſtrange things, which happened out of the common courſe of Nature, which I ſhall endeavour to declare, as followeth.

Anno 1619. in the moneth of *December* the water which doth runne through *Sixto* a Citie in *Hungaria* (where in the yeer 1588. an exceeding great battell was fought betwixt the *Turks* and *Chriſtians*)

Water and ice turned to bloud.

ans) turned to bloud, and the ice therein was likewise bloud-red, which at many places was transported. This perhaps hath been a fore-runner of the bloody encounters and skirmishes, which happened afterwards 1621. in the same places and thereabouts, betwixt the Imperialists and *Bethlem-Gabors* Army, where *Bethlem-Gabor* fought a bloudy battell against the Imperialists under Generall *Bucquoy*, and rowted their whole Army, and put to the sword above 2000. of them upon the place. About Midsummer, *Anno* 1620. another hard conflict happened neere the Citie *Sixto* where *Bethlem-Gabor* lost 600. men: and on the Imperiall side some 400. amongst which was the Marquis *Palavxino* an Imperiall Commander.

Seene at Groningen A great
Blassing Starre and 2 Armies
one in the North tother in the South
and the Northern Army beaten
1619

At wien water turned into
blood for 8 day es and
3 Sunnes and 3
Rainbowes in the
Skie 1619

In the ſame moneth *December*, *Anno* 1619. at *Groningen* in the Dukedome of *Brunswick*, appeared a great blazing Starre, and two Armies, one in the Eaſt, the other in the North, fighting againſt each other in the Heaven, ſo long till the Army of the North was ſlaine and defeated. This iſſued out, *Anno* 1626. the 25. of *Auguſt*, where few leagues from this place a ſore battell was fought betwixt the King of *Denmark* and the Imperiall Generall *Tilly*, in which the King loſt the field, and 4000. of his Army were ſlaine and taken priſoners: amongſt them were alſo ſlaine 4. Daniſh Colonels, and a Landgrave of *Heſſen*. Of the Imperialiſts loſt their lives ſome 3. or 400. upon the place. We will not ſpeak much of another conflict, which happened in the ſame Dukedome, when the fore-mentioned Starre was ſeen, where 500 were ſlaine upon the place neere *Calinberg*; nor of the bloody maſſacre, done by the Imperialiſts in the Citie of *Munden* in the ſaid Dukedome, where 2500. Citizens and Souldiers were put to the ſword moſt miſerably by the Imperialiſts, the 27. of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1626.

Two Armies fighting in the heavens.

At *Wien* in *Auſtria*, the water in the Ditch was to bee ſeene like blood for the ſpace of 8. dayes: likewiſe 3. Rainbowes appeared, and 3. Sunnes in the Heaven, in the beginning of *April*. *Anno*, 1619. here in the ſame place, and City, and in the ſame yeere, the 25. of *October* a great, and bloody fight was at the Donaw-bridge in the ſame Towne of *Wien*, betwixt the *Bohemians*, and Generall *Bucquoy*: in which encounter were ſlaine on the Imperiall ſide 4500. and of the *Bohemians* ſome 1000. and a great many wounded, which were

Three Rainbows and three Sunnes appearing in the heavens.

were brought with Waines into the Hoſpitals of *Wien.*

Anno 1620. about the moneths of *April*, ſome ſtrange ſignes, and prodigies of future miſery appeared in *Polonia*: where it rayned blood; in ſo much that the drops of them fell abundantly downe from the tops of the houſes, whoſe ſignification not long after was thus; that the *Tartarians* with an Army of 40000. men invaded *Polonia*, with ſuch cruelty as is ſcarce credible, killing in one place more then 3000. of the *Polonians*. Likewiſe in the ſame yeere the grand *Turke* with 90000. men falling into *Walſtady* had a bloody encounter with 12000. *Polonians* under the leading of the great Chancellour of their Kingdome, who himſelfe with the whole *Polonians* Army was ſlaine, very few of them eſcaping.

Anno. 1621. in the month of *March* happened a terrible prodigy in *Auſtria*, where two Armies were to be ſeene in the Heaven by cleere day light, fighting Battells together with great thundering of Ordnances, and Canons. In the ſame Country, *Anno.* 1623. in the moneth of *January* at *Lintz*, juſt over the City two Swords ſtanding againſt another, and two ſtrong Armys fighting a pitcht Battell together, were ſeene, and obſerved by the inhabitants, with great terror, and heavineſſe. This City of *Lintz* in the yeere 1626, was beſieged, and many times aſſaulted by the *Auſtrian* Boores, but were beaten off with loſſe of 500. men. Theſe Boores many thouſand ſtrong falling upon ſome Imperiall forces under the

Ordnance and Cannons diſcharging in the Heavens.

2 Swords ſtanding againſt other ſeene by the inhabitants.

the conduct of Duke *Adolff* of *Holſtein*, routed and defeated them utterly, the reſt being glad to runne away. This was afterwards revenged by *Pappenheim*, who with an Army of 6000. Horſe and Foot came againſt them, putting to the Sword 3000. of them upon the place, and tooke many priſoners, who afterwards were executed in the ſame City of *Lintz*.

At *Prage* and *Heidelberg* the 5. of *Febnary*, *Anno* 1622. were ſeene three Sunnes and three Rainbowes, a ſharpe conflict happened before this City of *Prage* in the beginning of *January* *Anno* 1632. betwixt the Imperialiſts and the *Saxons*, under the *Baron* of *Hofkirch*, who defeated 900. *Crabats*, and tooke 11. Cornets of them, 3. Enſignes, and almoſt every man of the Imperialiſts were cut in pieces by the *Saxons* before the gates.

Concerning *Heidelberg* the ſeate and the chiefeſt City in the *Palatinat*, the ſame Towne was by the Imperialiſts for a long time beſieged, aſſaulted, and at the laſt taken by force, with great loſſe and ſlaughter of the inhabitants. *Neckergemund* a leſſer Towne, 3. Engliſh miles from *Heidelberg*, was likewiſe the ſame time, *Anno* 1622. ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts by furious aſſault, wherein the Garriſon, doing ſome reſiſtance againſt them, with the inhabitants, both men, women and children, were put to the Sword.

Anno 1634 in *July* was alſo the City of *Prage*, by the *Saxons*, and *Swedes*, beſieged; which by the ſpace of 3. dayes plyed upon the Towne with Canons, and were replyed unto from

from thence in the like kind, with great losse on both sides; 900. men of the *Saxons*, and *Swedes*, being slaine: of the Imperiall Carrison within, consisting of 1400. men, under the command o both the Generalls, *Coloreda*, and *Don Balthasar*, 600 lost their lives.

In the month of *April*, *Anno* 1622. in the Country of *Darmstad* were found Trees, whose leaves dropt blood. This Country afterwards in the same yeere was grievously invaded both by the Imperiall, and *Spanish* Army, as well of Count *Mansfeld*, as Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*; many bloody encounters and skirmishes happened betwixt them; and especially a sore Battell was fought not farre off betweene Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*, and Generall *Tilly*, whose Army consisting of 22000. of Foot, and 140. Cornets of Horse, continued a great fight for the space of 6. houres with Duke *Christian* at *Hochst*. But the Imperialists more in number beate the others, and dispersed them, which flying to the Bridge, so thronged, and wedged in one another, that a great many were thrust into the River *Main*, wherein as many were drowned, as were killed in the Battell.

Leaves of Trees drop blood.

Anno.

At Minefeld and Malantzy Shikles were seene
blodey & Men drew there hands out bloodey
when they Cut the Corne

Anno. 1623. about Midſommer many bloody ſignes and aſpects appeared in divers Countries, and places: In *Bohemia* in the County of *Podybrat* a well for ſome dayes was turned to blood. At *Turſin* a Towne 3. or 4. leagues from *Egra*, in a Citizens houſe, the table, the wall of the parler, and the chaires ſweated blood, in ſo much that it began to runne in the parler. What bloody encounters happened in the next, and other yeeres in thoſe places, is too well knowne: where 4000. of the *Bohemians* under Count *Manſfeld* were ſlaine: ſome 300. of the Imperialiſts not long after loſt their lives alſo by the Sword: 5. troopes of the Elector of *Saxonies* Horſes, lying then at *Rakonick* in *Bohemia*, were at once knockt downe by the Imperialiſts; ſcarce 120. of them eſcaping with their lives. What if we ſhould remember the bloody tragedy acted by the Imperialiſts at *Egra*, where the Imperiall Generaliſſimo Duke of *Fridland* himſelfe, with 4. others chiefe Commanders, was murthred, and maſſacred the 25. of *February*, *Anno.* 1634.

A Well turned to blood.

The Parler walls, table, and chaires ſweate blood.

In the Territories about the *Rhine*, and *Hoſſen Darmſtad* in this 1623. yeere, in divers Townes, and Villages, were ſeene bloody ſignes and tokens, on houſes ſtones and walls: how prodigious this hath beene at *Mingelheim*, where 2000. of the Imperialiſts were put to the Sword by Count *Manſfeld*, the wayes ſide by the River *Rhine* towards *Germerſheim* being ſtrewed with their dead bodies. Alſo next yeere following in a Battell at *Wimpfen* betwixt Generall *Tilly*, and Marquis of *Durlech*, 5000. were ſlaine upon the place. In the

Bloody ſignes ſeene on houſes & walls.

the moneth of *January*, *Anno* 1632. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegrave* taking the Towne of *Kinchberg* by assault, put to the Sword 147. Imperialists, and *Spanyards* therein. Not long after the *Rhinegrave* in another occasion lost 300. of his men by the *Spanyards* Sword.

Sickles in the Field bloody.

About *Meyenfild*, and *Malantz*, the Sickles, and the hands of the labourers in the Medowes were seene bloody. What cruelty, and shedding of blood by the invasion of the *Spanyards* in those places afterwards hath beene, would require a large relation; where the Inhabitants, without respect of Sex or condition, have beene miserably massacred. This is notable amongst other cruelties there committed; The *Spanish*, and Imperiall Army comming from the *Rhine*, passed by *Gall* into those parts, *Anno* 1635. where the Catholikes to secure themselves from being made a prey unto them, marked their dwelling houses with the signe of the Crosse, then thinking themselves as secure from injury from that Army, as *Rahab* was by hanging the scarlet thread at her window, from the victorious Sonnes of *Iacob* at *Iericho*; or *Israel* by striking the blood of the pascall *Lambe* upon their posts, and lintels, from the destroying Angell. But as the grounds of their hopes were most different; So the issue was most unlike. These were the first which felt the effects of their insolency, being pillaged, and murthered without distinction of age, sex, calling, or place; men and women in religious orders being forced in their Monasteries, and an Agent sent unto them from the States of the Province, precipitated

pitated by them from an high Rock.

In the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg* at *Herbrechtingen* and *Hermeringen*, the 16. of *July*, *Anno* 1622. it rayned so much blood, that it fell upon the hands, and cloaths of the labouring men, and was to be seene upon Trees, Stones, and other places in the fields. How many thousands of the Inhabitants of that Dukedome in those last warres, and especially after the Battell, and in the Battell of *Norlingen* have lost their lives, is too well knowen to the Christian World: in which bloody Battell how many thousands on both sides were slayne, no man had certainty of it. Amongst which were many brave Colonels, and chiefe Commanders, as the Marquesse of *Anspach*, 5. Colonels, divers Captaines, and Officers all dead in the bed of honour. *Anno* 1634. the 24. of *Aug.*

It rayned blood.

The 26 of *December*, *Anno* 1624. for the space of 10. or 11. houres it was observed in *Bohemia*, that the Sunne was changed first in divers colours; at the last fiery beames came forth out of the Sunne, which for a time held their opposition against the Sunne, then they went away, and vanished like a smoake in the Ayre, and at last fell downe with a noyse like Rackets. Two dayes before, in *Silesia* happened an horrible prodigie, as if two Armies in the ayre continued a great fight and skirmish against one another. How many skirmishes and conflicts have fallen out in these two Countries the yeers following, is needlesse to remember: remarkable alone is the siege of the Citie of *Franckford* upon the borders of *Silesia*, which the King of *Sweden* took in by assault, *Anno* 1631.

Fiery beames coming forth of the Sunne stand in oppolition to it.

to the terrour and ſlaughter of 2000. Imperialiſts, which were cut in pieces upon the place, beſides thoſe that were drowned, and others found dead in Cellars, Chambers, and elſewhere, as many more perchance. 300. *Swedes* alſo there ſlaine, and 100. hurt. At *Lansbergen* in the front of *Sileſia*, 300 *Swediſh* ſouldiers, over-confident of their valour, were put to the ſword by the *Crabats*: which Town the King the 15. of *Aprill* took in by aſſault, with ſlaughter of 300. Imperialiſts: but of his own men no leſſe then 600. loſt their lives. In this time at *Creſſin* in *Sileſia*, 200. Imperialiſts attempting the recovery of the ſame Towne, were ſlain by the *Swedes*.

An Ancient in red habit ſeen in the air: alſo a chariot with 2. horſes, an infinite number of men.

A ſtrange prodigie in the heaven happened at *Gierſlet* in the Dukedome of *Ankalt* the 12. of *May*, *Anno* 1624. which continued from 6. till 8. clock at night, and was obſerved by the Inhabitants of the ſame Town in this manner. Firſt of all came forth out of the clouds an Ancient, with a red *Hungarian* habit: after him followed ſome grave men clothed in the like habit. Thirdly, came forth a Chariot with two horſes of divers ſprinkled colours, and another Chariot with foure armed horſes. Suddenly did breake out of the clouds an infinite number of people, like a ſwarme of Bees, with ſuch aforeſaid *Hungarian* habit, and with *Hungarian* hats upon their heads with great Feathers. After them followeth a man ſitting upon horſe-back, with a great long robe, putting the people before him. After this did follow a Comet, *iuxta aquilam* with inclining head. A quarter of an houre after came forth another Army, conſiſting of many horſes, and foot,

and

and Chariots, having hoods of broad rands with Feathers. In the midſt of the Army appeared a man alone, drawing before him a long red croſſe, before which hee made ſome prayers with extended hands. Theſe the following Army preſently rowted and defeated. All theſe Forces marching towards the Townes of *Alderſhliben*, *Hirſhliben*, and turning at the laſt towards *Sanderſliben*, with red clouds oppreſſed vaniſhed away. The day before it rained blood at *Wemſham* in *Bohemia*, and likewiſe two Armies appeared in the aire skirmiſhing together. This portentuous prodigie iſſued out perhaps in the bloudy battell which was fought at *Deſſawbridge*, in the ſame Dukedome of *Anhalt*, the 25. of *Aprill*, *Anno* 1626. where Count *Mansfield* came with his Army before the Imperiall Sconce, againſt which he caſt up 3. Batteries, from whence he night and day thundred upon the Imperialiſts. But the Duke of *Fridland* comming to ſuccour the Imperialiſts, utterly defeated the *Mansfieldiſh* Forces, whereof were ſlain 3000. upon the place: amongſt them 3. Colonels, and other Officers. Of the Imperialiſts 1000. alſo ſlaine. The day before that the prodigie happened at *Gierſleb*, it rained blood about *Fridberg* in *Sileſia*, and two Armies alſo appeared in the heaven fighting for a long time together. Three yeers after happened a bloudy encounter about the ſame place, neere the Towne of *Fridberg*. For the Duke of *Fridland* ſending Colonell *Pechman* with 7000. Horſemen and Dragoners to purſue the *Daniſh* and *Weinmariſh* troops, there began a ſore fight betwixt the, where at the laſt all the *Daniſh* forces were ruinated and killed, 10.

Companies of them taken priſoners, the Imperiall Commander *Pechman* himſelfe, with divers other Officers ſlaine.

A ſtrange Tempeſt.

Anno, 1624. the 8. *May*, a ſtrange Tempeſt happened at *Ratisbon*, full of admiration. When there was a great calme with a little raine, two darke Clouds met together, which ſodainly belched out a wind intermingled with fire, and raiſed ſuch a Tempeſt, as hath not bin knowne in the memory of man. It was firſt perceived neere the Wood before the City, where it tore up the Trees by the roots, and, as in a moment, drave them to divers places; and thence extending it ſelfe to the City, overturned more then two hundred houſes in the Towne and Suburbs, which had not a chimney left ſtanding, nor a peece of the roofe to cover it; not ſparing the Churches, the Church of *Emerans* beſides the ſhattered windowes, having one of the Steeples laid flat to the ground, and the other broke off in the middle: two of the chiefeſt Steeples being blown downe, with the deſtruction of a Cloyſter, which cannot be well repaired with many thouſand Florens. This was the progreſſe, yet the end was more wonderfull, both in its time of duration and the bounds of the Tempeſt. It was then ſuppoſed to be raiſed by ſome damned Sorcerers, who by the aſſiſtance of the Prince of the Ayre had cauſed this outrage. The inſtrument of this deſolation was limited both to time, place, and perſons; the time laſted not above a quarter of an houre: the *Hericano* (ſo we may call it, though the true one was never ſeen in *Europe*) did not dilate it ſelfe beyond the City, where it rent up

ſome

ſome few Trees, and killed foure men. This City of *Ratisbone* was ten yeeres after this ſtrange Tempeſt, *Anno* 1634. in the moneth of *May*, ſtreightly beſieged, and aſſaulted, by the Imperiall and *Bavarian* Army, conſiſting of 30000. Foot, and 15000 Horſe, when they night and day battered it with an hundred pieces of Ordnance, but were valiantly every Battell repulſed by the *Swediſh* Garriſon and the Inhabitants, with the ſlaughter of 4000. Imperialiſts in the laſt aſſault. Many brave Commanders, and Officers, loſt their lives in this ſiege. The Garriſon and Citizens having for a long time behaved themſelves ſtoutly in defence of the City, even to the admiration of the Imperialiſts, who had loſt before it by their owne relation 8000. men that were ſlaine upon the place; 6000. others who had run away; made 15000. Canons ſhot upon the Towne; caſt above 2000. Granadoes into it, endured 465 ſallyes from within the City, at laſt they ſurrendred it to the Imperialiſts upon honorable Condition.

Strange kinde of Fruite.

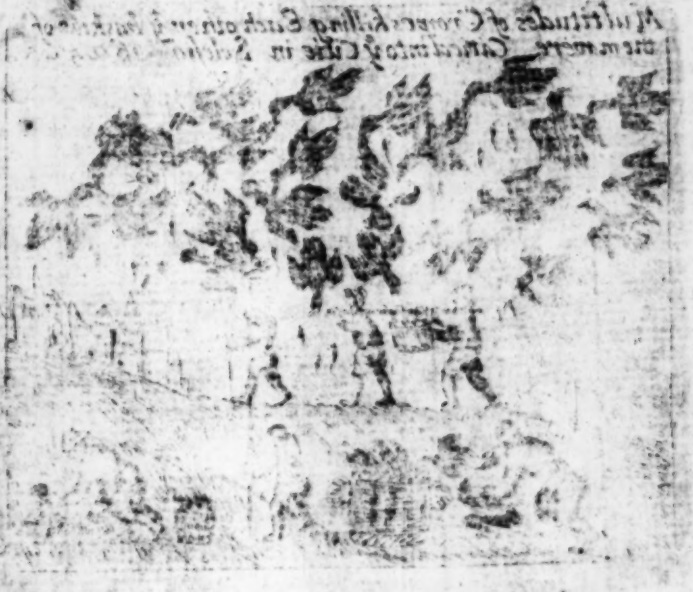
In the yeare 1625. the 6. of *March*, at *Mors* a Village neere to the City of *Frankendall*, was found a ſtrange kinde of prodigious Fruit, on a peare Tree, which was brought from a Country man to the Towne Clark with great admiration of the ſpectators. It was a branch not round, as a naturall branch or ſprig, but broad of about an ell in length, and the delineation thereof was tranſported to many places, and ſome the Governour of the Towne himſelfe afterwards ſent to the *Spaniſh* Infantin at *Bruſſel*. Whether this prodigy hath portended the miſerable devaſtation and deſolation

of the whole *Palatinat*, is needleſſe to make mention thereof. It is too well knowne to the Chriſtian world, what and how much this Country the years following hath ſuffered, and long felt the miſery of warre, famine, and the plague; and doth not onely continue to this preſent in the ſame condition, but the flame thereof hath ſet the neighbour Countries on fire, which are ſenſible of the like miſeries. Therefore great need of repentance have ſuch who doe enjoy the contrary, I meane peace and tranquillity, and are disburdened of thoſe afflictions with which other people are incombred: for.

Verba docent, et ſigna monent, et poena probabit,
Ni ſubito in melius vitam convertimus, actum eſt.

In this before mentioned Village *Mors*, wherein this prodigy of Fruit was found, were 9. Troopes of *Spaniſh* horſes under *Don Philip de Sylva*, who was then Generall of all the *Spaniſh* forces in the *Palatinat*, and in the Biſhoprieks of *Mentz* and *Triers*, who after a long fight were utterly rowted & defeated by the *Swediſh* Commander the *Rhinegrave*, *Ar.* 1631. The Towne of *Franckendall* was repoſſeſſed by the King of *Bohemia* their naturall Lord, *Anno* 1632. the *Spaniards* therein would never treate with the King of *Sweden* about it, but with the Prince *Palatines* miniſters, to whom they condeſcend to deliver it, but it is lately conquered againe by the Imperial Army, with moſt lamentable ſufferings of the Inhabitants.

Neere



Multitudes of Crowes killing Each other & baskits of
them were Caried into ye Citie in Seleſia 1625

Neere *Troppaw* in *Silesia*, in the Moneth of *February*, *Anno.* 1625. a great multitude of little Crowes (*Corniculæ*) appeared in the Ayre, which fought as it were in a set Battaile, and skirmished so eagerly, killing many amongst themselves, that the Boores gathered some sacks full of them dead, and transported them unto the City. The yeere after, *Anno.* 1626. fell out a hard and sharpe fight, betwixt the Imperialists, and the *Weinmarish* Forces in this place. The Imperiall Commanders *Schaffgotch*, *Dona*, *Colorede*, and *Hexted*, with an Army of some 1000. men of Horse, and many Foot, attempting to assault the *Weinmarish* troupes in their Camp neere *Troppaw*, were still repulsed; and in the end 7. Compaines of the *Weinmarish* sallying out of the Campe, slew and rowted the Imperialists, 4000. dead corpes being found of them upon the place, and many Officers slaine; and so the *Weinmarish* got an happy victory of their enemy, although they were more in number. Another, but more bloody, conflict fell out few Leagues from this place the 3. of *May*, *Anno.* 1634. where the *Saxonian* Army, under the command of field-Marshall *Arnheim* obtained a memorable Battell, and brave successefull victory against the Imperialists: where the onset, and first shocke of the Battell was hot and fiery, continuing with great obstinacy, and bloody opposition, for the space of 6. houres: the *Saxons* Canons being three times lost to the Imperialists, and three times with much slaughter recovered againe from them by the *Saxons*. The *Curassiers*, and

and *Crabats* did ſhew much valour and reſolution for the moſt part of the Battell, till in the end the victory enclined to the *Saxon* ſide. Of the Imperialiſts were ſlaine upon the place of Battell above 5000. amongſt whom were two Generall Majors, 1. Colonell, 1. Colonell Lieutenant, 4. other Officers of account: *Coloredo* the Generall, *Troſt* and *Winſe*, both Colonels, were grievouſly wounded; and moſt of the Captaines of the Foot forces were ſlaine. Of the *Saxons* party ſlaine about 400. whereof 2. Ritmaſters, 5. Cornets, and 4. Ancients, and 200. of them hurt: 36. Enſignes, 9. peeces of Ordnance, 27. Cornets won in the field.

In the end of *February*, *Anno* 1625. in divers places of *Sileſia* was as exceeding great Tempeſt with thundering and lightning, as hath been ſince the memory of any man. At *Breſlaw* the ſpires of the *Elizabeth*, and *Mary Magdalene* Churches, the foundation of the State-houſe, and many fine dwelling places, were overturned into the Towne; great Trees, and a new ſtrongly-builded Bridge before the ſwinith port, were torne up by the roots, that the next day following nothing of them were ſeene, but driven to divers places: many faire houſes were utterly demoliſhed by this ſtrange Tempeſt. At *Niſſa* a leſſer City then *Breſlaw*, the chiefeſt Church therein was ſtruck with a terrible thunder, and the Tower was thereby battered to the very ground worke, and foundation, the 9. of *September*, 1627. At *Breſlaw*, *Anno* 1628. a ſtrange prodigie alſo was obſerved by the Inhabitants of the

Thunder and lightning.

ſame

ſame City, with great wonder and aſtoniſh-ment: The Moon appearing much bigger then uſu-ally, and foure great Ordnance or Canons were firſt ſeen in the Ayre, with great terrour; and af-terwards heard ſhot off with unceſſant thunders, and volleyes one againſt another. After that, be-fore the gates of this ſaid City of *Breſlaw*, ſome ſharpe conflicts fell out about the 26. of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1632. betwixt the Imperialiſts and the *Swedes*: who purſued the flying Imperialiſts un-to *Breſlaw*. After ſome encounters the Imperia-liſts called to the Citizens on the walls, to aſſiſt them, by ſhooting at the *Swedish*, and *Saxons*, which they refuſed: ſome skirmiſh being made on both ſides, the whole *Swedish* and *Saxonian* Army appearing with their great Artillery, and being come within halfe an houres march of the Imperiall leaguer, they ranged themſelves into *Battaglia*, advancing with their Canon playing be-fore them, and beate the Imperialiſts over the Ri-ver *Oder*, who ſet fire upon their owne quar-ters before the Towne, and in haſte retired them-ſelves with Baggage, and Ordnance over the Bridge; which in three places they put fire un-to. This had the Imperialiſts not done, they had been all undone. The *Swedish* were at this day in hot skirmiſh with them: The next day, in the morning, they began againe the fight, continuing till 8. a Clock: at which time ſhooting was gi-ven over on both ſides. The Imperialiſts towards evening retire a little, and ſend much of their beſt Baggage, with 4. great peeces of Ordnance (each drawne by. 20. or 24. horſes) to be taken into

into *Breſlaw*, for feare leaſt they in their retreate ſhould be forced to leave them to their enemies. The Gunnes were taken in. The moſt part of the Imperiall Army in the meane time forſooke their owne leaguer, and retyred into that ſuburb on the other ſide of *Breſlaw*, the *Swedish* continuing their aſſault, upon thoſe left at the Oder: but at laſt the Imperialiſts in great haſte, retyred themſelves from *Breſlaw*, ſome North eaſt-ward, to *Namſlaw*; others North-weſt-ward to *Auris*, whence was thought they would have gon, out of the Country. Newes afterwards was brought, that other *Swedish* had ſlaine 200. horſemen more at Olaw-Bridge. Whileſt the *Swede* was thus employed about *Breſlaw*, the *Saxons* follow the *Cæſarians* towards the paſſe at *Olaw*, where all day, and night, the *Saxon* Ordnance ſo thunderd into the Wood, that ſo ſoone as ever the *Saxons* came over the Bridge, the Imperialiſts tooke the rout at it, leaving 2. peeces of Ordnance behinde them. There were 1200. Imperialiſts ſaid to bee ſlaine. *October* the third did *Breſlaw* accord with the *Swedish* Commander *Dubalt*, yeelding to maintaine thoſe 600. Foot, and 1000. horſemen, which he already had about the Cathedrall Church, which is in the Suburbs.

At *Hamborow* the 3. of *May*, 1627. a prodigy was ſeene in the Heaven not without terrour of the Citizens, and Inhabitants. It appeared firſt a circle, and therein the accuſtomed face of the Sunne, but in the edge of the circle five other Sunns, round about the firſt appearing Sun, with an interpoſed Rainbow; afterwards two other

other Sunnes with another part of a Rainebow, one extending towards the West, the other towards the South, were to be seen; at the last all this vanished in a burning smoake. This City of *Hamborow* lyeth upon the front of *Holstein*, where some leagues off, betwixt *Bredenborg*, and *Itzeho*, in the same yeare the Imperiall Count of *Slick* fought a Battell against the Marquis of *Durlach*, then Commander of the *Danish* Army, where the said Marquis lost the field, his Army rowted, and a great many of them slaine upon the place, 32. pieces of Ordnance, and 42. Ensignes taken by the Imperialists whereupon they suddainly surprised the Fort of *Bredenborg*, putting to the sword all that they found in Armes. Not long after, this Count of *Slick* having notice that 24. *Danish* Companes, with 200 horse-men were enquartered about *Froyborg* some miles distant from *Hamborow*, he with all his forces over-tooke them, cut in pieces 300. of them, 3000. of the *Danish* horse-men sticking in moorish places were all taken prisoners. Betwixt *Hamborow*, and *Stoad* in the end of *April*, *Anno* 1632. happened another conflict: Generall *Pappenheim* being come with an Army of 10000. horse and foot into *Stoade*, had the passage into *Keydinger* land open; where was a *Swedish* Regiment of Generall Major *Leslyes*, and 4. Companies of Colonell *Monroes* enquartered; upon these falls *Pappenheim*, cuts them off all, takes 19. Colours, and some Captaines and Officers prisoners.

This

At Sanderborn in Pomerland Appeared a great Army and ye Northern side prevailed

This 1618. yeare was full of portentuous prodigies, which were ſeen in many and divers places. At *Sunderbory* in *Pomerland*, the Heaven being open, an Army appeared comming from the Northern parts, the Avantguard thereof being Pioners and Muſketticrs; hereupon did follow great peeces of Cannons and Ordnances: the reere was concluded by Cavallery or horſemen. Another Army came forth on the other ſide againſt the firſt, where began a fiery, and hot skirmiſh betwixt them: but the victory enclined to the Northern Army. At laſt a tight fiery beame followed upon the Northren Conquerour, which beame put forth fiery rayes or beames, and continued thus prodigiouſly for the ſpace of ſome houres. A prediction of a great Aſtronomer of the *Engliſh* Nation, and his judgment upon that great conjunction of *Saturne* and *Jupiter*, *July*, 18. *Anno* 1623. is this; That the effect of that conjunction would bee felt in the North, and North-Eaſt parts of *Europe* in particular: and in generall over all. That it would produce Warres, Famines, Plagues, &c. Places ſubject to this he nameth, *Italy*, *France*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, and *Germany*. Of Provinces he nameth *Pruſia*, *Brandenburg*, *Stiria*, *Haſſia*, and *Saxony*: yea, he deſcends to Cities; naming *Rome*, *Prague*, *Magdenburg*, *Coblenz* betwixt *Mentz* and *Cullen*, *Vlin*, *Brunſwick*, *Augsburg*, &c. He ſayes it is likely to goe hard with the *Romane* Empire, Clergy, Jeſuites: he ſpeakes of a King of a true Religion that ſhould doe all this, and much happineſſe that ſhould ſucceede it. How this obſervation

tion hath even now been verified, we neede not feede the humour of the times: true it is, and cannot be denyed, that in the yeare 1630. following, *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, having conquered many Townes from the King of *Poland*, both in *Prussia*, and *Livonia*, came with an Army of some 12000. men out of the Northern corner of the world, and landed first in *Pomerania*, not very farre from *Sunderborg*, where the fore-said prodigy was seene: where he first beate out the whole Imperiall Army, nor ever returned he out of them, but with the Olive Branches, the emblemes of Victory. But these Northern trophes upon his next neighbours, as they had much of glory; so have they much of credit in them: but chronicle, and beliefe, must straine hard to make his Germane conquest any thing probable with posterity: and were they not written in the times of doing, and acknowledged by his enemy, scarcely would the legend be more apocryphall. For what beleefe (not easily to be abused) could perswade it selfe, that two third parts of *Germany* could (and by him that entred with 12. or 11000. men) in two yeares, and 4. months space, be wrested from so puissant an Emperour? A might Empire and a potent, formidable for its greatnesse, confident upon the power of its colleagues, and upholders: vast in extent, terrible for its armes and Captaines, renowned for its conquests, beyond expectation successefull in all its enterprises, and that knew no bounds but the *Alpes*, and the *Ocean*. And yet this Empire, with its Armies

or

or Garisons, that did hold so many Princes at a bay, was it selfe constrained to take the yoake, which *Swedens* Gantlet put upon it. In lesse then 2. yeeres and a halfe this Northern Lyon did all this: what might he more have atchieved, had hee gon on another yeare, and two moneths, and filled up the time of that malicious and false prediction, which the *Iesuits*, had cast abroad of him? They comforted their credulous Novices with his being *Antichrist*; and that he should raigne 3. yeares and a halfe, and no longer.

2 Femals joyned together.

At *Bisheim* a Village neere the City of *Strasburg*, a poore woman brought forth a strange monster to the world the 11. of *March*, *Anno* 1628. which was two femalls, whose bodies were joyned together, the externe members, as hands, feete, and heads, being perfect and whole; but onely seene in them one heart, and one lungs. This prodigy if it hath fore-run the many and fearefull outrages committed in the warres neere and about *Strasburg* the yeares following; and those great damages, which usually accompany the warres, and the unruly Souldiers, I know not. Certain it is that these continued warres, these grievous Impositions, these violences, injuries and rauages in those parts would scarcely be beleeved: and to passe by also the great famine and plague, which for a long continuance have followed this prodigy, no man can be ignorant, how the people and inhabitants of that Country have been tortured for their money, had their cattell driven away, their houses fired,

and all commers driven out of the ſame Country. The Souldiers neither obſerved martiall diſcipline, nor morall honeſty : neither keeping the Lawes, nor fearing God. Virgins, and women have been raeuiſhed upon the high altars. And if the weekely contribution were not payed at the Souldiers pleaſure, then the inhabitants were preſently ſpoyled or killed of them.

Thunderbolt did much hurt

Strange was that Thunderclap which fell at *Brig* in *Sileſia*, wherein the Immediate power of God appeared. A thunder Bolt about mid-day, *May*, the 29. *Anno* 1628. fell upon one of the Churches of the ſame Towne, broke downe the doore, ſlew a poore woman in the porch as ſhe was praying, wounded in its courſe many poore women and children. After this the ſame thunderbolt, rowted towards the Church in the Suburbs, ſtruck the Miniſter as he was reading, doing him no more harme but that it ſinged the haire of his head, nor the people which fell down and proſtrated themſelves to the Earth at the inſtant. A ſtrange thunder fell upon the Church at *Sagan*, another Towne in *Sileſia*, the 13. *October*, in the ſame yeare, whence it burſt forth by a window, attended with ſuch winds, raine, haile, ſtormes, and tempeſts, that it tore up the Trees by the very roots blaſted the Herbs, and fruit-Trees, and ſo harrowed the Country for a league about, that the loſſe was eſteemed of a great ſumme of money : I can onely ſay with the Prophet, it is the glorious God, which makes the Thunder ; marvellous are his works, and that my ſoule knoweth right well. Beſides this

Thunder,

Thunder and tempeſt, afterwards appeared juſt over the Church fiery beames like a ſword and a rod, the Bells in the ſteeple began to ſound and ring without helpe of man, and 3. miles of the heavens for the ſpace of an houre ſeemed open and fiery. Betwixt this Towne *Sagan*, and *Steinaw* both ſituated in *Sileſia*, a hot skirmiſh happened the 17. of *Auguſt*, in the yeare 1632. following; where the *Swedes* and *Saxons* forces came before the Imperiall leaguer under *Don Balthaſar di Maradas* conſiſting of 12000. men. The *Swedes* cruelly with 20. peeces of Ordnance thundred both upon the Towne *Steinaw* and the Imperiall leaguer. The *Swedes*, and *Saxons* Cavalery charged, and fell upon their horſe quarters; their horſemen after a charge or two, were defeated: ſome 4000. of their foot having thruſt themſelves into the Fort of the ſame Town. In this fight were ſome 2000. Imperialiſts ſlaine; the reſt of the horſe-men running towards *Sweinitz*, and *Breſlaw*. At *Griffenbery* another Town betwixt *Sagan, and* Brig in *Sileſia*, the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier* was entered in a ſet Battell with 15000. Imperialiſts under the conduct of their Generall *Coloredo* the 29. of *Iune*, *Anno* 1634. and got a noble victory; where the Imperialiſts loſt ſome 4000. men ſlaine upon the place. Another Towne in *Siliſia*, by name *Olaw*, fell the like miſery of the bloody warres, with more grievous puniſhment. After the Battell at *Lignith* the *Saxon* Army marched towards the ſame Towne, wherein the Imperiall Governour being advertiſed of the *Saxons* comming, burnt

Sword, & a Rod appeared.

the whole Towne to the ground, and betooke himselfe into the Castle; from thence the *Saxons* did goe to *Orls*, a lesser Towne then this in *Silesia*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Don Iohn de Languiall* yeelded to the mercy of the *Saxon*, and was taken prisoner, with his 300. Souldiers. *Sillaw* a City in *Silesia* suffered also much calamity, and was plundered at the same time by the Souldiers in their fury. For the *Saxon* Army, though not with strong opposition tooke, the same City by assault; the issue on both sides was bloody.

A very miraculous thing happened in a Souldier at *Geismar* in *Hassia*, *Anno* 1630. Two Souldiers lying for a safeguard in the same Towne, the one at night makes his complaint to his fellow Souldier, who lay with him in one bed, for taking much cold, to whom the other answered, that he did not beleeve it in regard that his body was very hot, and wet, intreating him to touch, and feele his side. Which when he had done, finding his hands exceeding wet, which were as it were glued or congeled together, suspected some bad event; First lookes upon his hands in the shadow of the Moon; and apprehendeth his hands to be bloody: being hereat much terrified, called for a Candle; who finds the Souldier very weake, and his left side and the sheets of the bed to be bloody: and whereas their indeavour was to wash off the blood of his side, presently commeth forth more, and more blood; at length after a space of an houre it ceaseth of it selfe. Three handfulls of blood,

or

or thereabout was taken out of the ſheetes: this, with the relation of other circumſtances, they preſented in the morning to the Captaine and Commander of thoſe two Souldiers, who enquired of him, how he had felt himſelfe that night; the Souldier anſwered, that he had been in great anguiſh of heart, and was afterwards reſtored to his former health. It cannot be concealed, how many and ſeverall Armies and Forces ſince have invaded this goodly Country of *Haſſen*, and eſpecially about the time when this prodigie happened on the Souldier. The 2. next yeeres after, how barbanouſly and inhumanely the Inhabitants thereof have been uſed by the Imperall Army, and that againſt all reaſon, without any cauſe, and beſides all colour of right and juſtice: they are yet ſtill ſenſible of them; and which was worſe then all this, if the Prince with his poore ſubjects did at any time complaine or ſue for juſtice or redreſſe, they were but ſcorned and rejected for their labours, contrary to all Lawes and rights of nature; as alſo againſt the peace of Religion and of policy, all Conſtitutions, and Articles of the *Romane* Empire: yea, they have endured the moſt barbarous uſage that might be, in the ſaid Country of *Haſſia*; namely in quarterings, taxations, burnings, robberies, ſacking of their Townes, and Villages; yea, alſo, and of putting to the ſword innumerable innocent Subjects of all ſorts. During all which proceedings of the enemy, and moſt lamentable ſufferings of the Inhabitants, the worſt hath been of all, that notwithſtanding

thoſe infinite complaints, prayers, cryes, and lamentation, they were never able to obtaine any pitty of their cauſe, or any Chriſtian compaſſion towards them.

The *Norinberg* Carrier, with ſome company in his journey towards *Hamborow* paſſing by the Towne of *Coburg* at night in the moneth of *May*, *Anno* 1630. obſerved with great admiration a prodigious fire going into the Towne and out of the Towne, as if ſome diſcharging of great Ordnance were heard, for certaine houres after this. Before the Towne of *Coburg* Generall *Wallenſtein* preſenting his Canons in the yeare, 1632. following, the Towne being thereupon entred, the Dukes Pallace within the Towne fell alſo to the Souldiers ranſacking with the rich houſhold-ſtuffe, and a great part of treaſure. The Towne being thus maſtered, the ſtrong Caſtle ſtanding upon a Rocke without the Towne, was next ſummoned. The noiſe of the ſummons is anſwered by the thunder of the Canons: which being lowder then the ſound of the Trumpet, would not let the offered conditions to be hearkned unto. *Wallenſteins* Ordnance therefore are ſent to reply upon *Dubatals* Canons, who had then the command of it. *Wallenſtein* having ſhot a breach in the lower parts of the Caſtle wall, he prepared all things to give a generall aſſault upon it. Five hundred Souldiers thereupon being commanded into the dry Graft or Moate of the Caſtle; Other from the Towne ſide with continued Volleys of ſmall, and great ſhot, entertained the beſieged

ed. *Dubatel* having with good diligence also brought downe some new peeces of Ordnance, he so scowers the Imperialists, that a many of the assaylants already halfe way mounted, came fluttering downe headlong into the Moate. *Wallenstein* perceiving the Castle to be strong high situated, well provided, and the besieged resolved for defence; after that one repulse had been given him he retreated, *Anno* 1634.

At *Hall*, in lower *Saxony*, in the beginning of *May*, *Anno* 1631. the Water was turned to blood, which miracle was beheld with horrour of many of the Inhabitants. Great alteration about the midle of the said moneth of *May*, in the same yeere followed in this City. First as it was taken by *Tilly*, so was it retaken by their naturall Lord the Administrator of *Hall*, and *Magdenburg* from *Tilly*. But presently repossessed by *Tillies* Forces. Hither Generall *Tilly*, thus wounded in the Battell of *Leipsig*, made shift to flie that night, and had his wounds dressed by the Town-barber of *Hall*. This City of *Hall* is but 7. Dutch miles distant from the place of Battell, wherein the Imperiall Army was quite defeated and beaten out of the Field, being miserably slaine and trodden downe in the chase. And had the King of *Sweden* had but 3. houres more of day-light, scarcely had, 1000. Enemies come off alive. One of the high-*Dutch* relations doth affirme, that there were, 15000. of the Imperialists slaine upon the place of Battell, or in the chase; the same night and the dayes following. *Tillys* manly heart (tis said) could not refraine his teares, when he perceived his brave old Souldiers,

Water turned to bloud.

and Army, which was called invincible, consisting of 44000. brave men, thus going to wracke. The chase and slaughter being done, which continued all the next day, the 10. of *September*, the King besieged *Hall*, which the next day was yeelded unto him. The Castle he tooke in *September*, 12. where he tooke an Imperiall Sergeant Major, and a Captaine prisoners, redeeming a Colonell with some others that had been taken prisoners at *Magdenburg*; The King sending for the Duke of *Saxony*, and other the great commanders of his Army, to come to *Hall*, unto him. A councell of warre was there held, which way to keepe the enemy from gathering head againe, and how to pursue the victory. *Anno* 1632. *Pappenheim* tooke in againe this City of *Hall*, did not omit that spoile, and barbarisme upon the City, as was reported. Part of the Bridge he burned, and blew up some of the workes: Clapt a petard to the Castle gate, In which then was a *Swedish* commander, with a garrison of 200. Souldiers. However the leader of *Pappenheims* Salliers was there shot dead, and fell, his men forced from the the Castle to retyre, being after some skirmishing beaten into the Towne againe. At which instant a messenger of *Wallensins*, overtooke him, to returne backe with all his forces towards *Lutzen*, in which bloody Battell he was also strucken with a bullet of a Falconet.

In

At Madenburke a Captaines wife dieing in Childbed desired to be ripte vp shee had a Child as bige as a child of 3 yeares old on his hind a head peace and a brest plate Gret bootes and a bag at his side

At Frawenstein 36 miles from Dresden a woman haueinge bought bread and goeing to cut it thereout Ishewed bloode

In the time of the ſiege of *Magdeburg* a City Captaines wife dying in child-bed, deſires to be ript: the child was found, a boy almoſt as big as one of three yeeres old. He had an head-peice and an iron breaſt-plate upon him; great bootes of the french faſhion: and a bag by his ſide, with two like musket-bullets. This horrible prodigy hath doubtleſſe portended the deplorable deſtruction, and dire abodement unto the ſame City; which fell out the 10. of *May*, *Anno* 1631. when a generall aſſault, by the Imperialiſts was made upon the Towne; the walls were in a trice mounted, the Towne entred, and the Souldiers fell to killing. *Falekenberg* the *Swediſh* commander therein, after valiant reſiſtance was ſlaine with a ſhot, the adminiſtrator hurt and taken. Whileſt all thus goes to wrack, a mighty fire breakes out (how none knowes) it being a great windy day, all was on the ſudden become one great flame: the whole Towne was in twelue houres ſpace, wholly turned to cinders, excepting few fiſher houſes. Six goodly Churches are burnt: the Cathedrall was by the Monkes, and Souldiers diligence preſerved. Twenty thouſand people at leaſt were herein killed, burned, and ſmothered: ſix thouſand being obſerved to be drowned in the River *Elve*. *Tilly*, *Wallons*, and *Crabats* never uſe to give quarter, or beg any: So that all were killed. 2. dayes after *Tilly* came into the Towne, and finding ſome hundreds of women and children in the Church, he gives them their lives, and ſome bread to maintaine them.

A Child taken out of the body of a woman as big almoſt as one of three yeeres old.

How

How inhumane a devastation of this so ancient and goodly *Hanse* Towne, the County of *Tilly*, and *Pappenheim* had then made, no Pen can expresse it. The cruelty of which fury, no man can discover one halfe to the world, that a goodly City should be reduced to such ruines: as if *Hannibal* had done it, and not *Tilly*; *Hannibal* who had the art by fire and vinegar, to moulder away, the Rocks and Mountaines into crumbles; for the forcing of his owne passage.

The 18. and 19. of *June*, *Anno* 1631. at *Asherleben* in the lower *Saxony*, towards evening a terrible prodigy was seene, and observed in the Heaven. Two strong Armies met together, and prepared themselves to a pitcht Battell. One came forth out of the South, and the other marching up out of the North. After a long fight the Northern Army obtained the victory from the other. This Prodigy was seene the said two dayes for the space of an houre in the cleere heaven. After the Battell was ended, a Man in a long coate appeared two severall times, bearing a bow, shooting and prostrating the leader or commander of the Southern Army. Betwixt this Towne *Aschersleben*, and *Tangermund*, in the moneth following, *July* the 8. happened a sharpe conflict betwixt the *Swedes* and Imperialists, *Pappenheim* then Commander of 4. Regiments of *Crabats*, and others, and the expulsed Garrisons thereabouts being sent by *Tilly* to hinder the King of *Swedens* proceedings in those places. The *Rhinegrave* therefore with some *Swedish* Forces being there abroad, *Pappenheim* falls upon

a Strange Armies met in the Ayre, one out of the South, the other out of the North.

on them; of whoſe approach the King having intelligence with all the horſe he could make, and ſome 2000. Muskettiers came time enough to make one in the Battell. *Pappenheims* Foot were almoſt all cut off, moſt of the horſe ran away. Himſelfe eſcaped firſt into *Aſſherleben*, from whence hee haſted towards *Magdenburg*, there to expect his maſter the Generall *Tilly*. It was ſaid that ſome 20. Companies of the Imperialiſts were here defeated, and ſome 14. Enſignes taken. *Tilly* being come backe unto *Wolmerſtad*, few leagues from *Aſcherleben*, upon the 16. or 17. of *July*, he firſt of all diſpatches away 4. Regiments of Horſe for his vant Curriers, to ſtay the King whileſt himſelfe with his whole Army might come up to him, and to tempt the King to a pitcht Battell in the Field. Theſe gallant troopes, moſt of them old Souldiers, were *Pappenheims* men, and very forward therefore now to revenge their fellowes, marching towards the Kings leaguer, and tooke up their quarters about *Tanger*. The *Swediſh* charging preſently tumbles down a many of the Imperiall Curaſſiers; Colonell *Bernſtin*, who was their leader, himſelfe being ſlaine, thus were 1500. ſlaine, all the 4. Regiments defeated. This defeate was given, *Tilly* himſelfe being in the ſight of it. *Tilly* reſolving now upon a revenge, *July*, 21. forwards hee ſets towards the King brought ſome 26000. men along with him, and all theſe full of anger, reſolution and deſire of revenge; 3. ſeverall times aſſaults the King in his trenches, but was beaten off, and with

ſuch

ſuch a tempeſt of ſhot, chaine-ſhot, murthering ſhot, and what ever was cruelleſt to doe execution, ſhowred in amongſt the Imperialiſts out of the Kings campe, that there was made a miſerable butchery. *Tilly* at length retyred from the King, leaving five hundred ſtarved horſes behind him. Some report him to have loſt 6000. or, 7000. men: perchance in all theſe 3. great defeates of *Pappenheims*, *Bernſteins* and his own. Upon the fatall ſeaventh of *September*, this 1631. yeare in the bloody Battell of *Leipſig*, Generall *Tilly* himſelfe was twice or thrice wounded with Piſtall-ſhot, and his whole Army ſlaine, and rowted, as is already mentioned. Upon the place of Battell which the enemy had left for the King of *Sweden*, there ſate a flocke of Birds; which being ſprung by the Kings comming, tooke their flight directly over *Tillies* Armie; and fetching there a circle about (and that alſo the *Romanes* would have accounted an happy preſage, (they turned againe towards the Kings Army: as who ſhould ſay, we went to fetch you victory. But the King had a better preſage on his ſide then a flight of Birds, God with us, which was the watch-word; and that which the *Romane* Generall ſometimes preferred before the Birds: *Romano milite dignus, Enſis adeſt augur*; his valour namely, and his ſword. Generall *Tilly*, *Anno* 1632. received alſo another, but more mortall ſhot of a Muſket in the thigh, a little above the knee, in the conflict at *Lech* betwixt him and the King, whereof he afterwards *April*, the 20. dyed within

in the Towne of *Ingolstad*, after the taking of 4. splinters out of his thigh.

Few yeares before the long, cruell and bloody Battell was fought at *Lutzen*, the water in the Towne ditch of *Lutzen*, was turned to blood, which prodigy was fullfilled upon the 6. of *November*, *Anno* 1632. wherein the bloody encounter in continuall exercise lasted from 9. in the morning untill night; in which the *Swedes* did overthrow the whole Imperiall Army with slaughter of 9000. men upon the place: many a brave man dyed of the anguish of his wounds miserably; who might otherwise have beene cured. The King of *Swedens* Majesty himselfe, (as was sayd) out of the greatnesse and heate of his courage, having made a charge upon the Imperiall curassiers, was there over-laid with a numbers of men, and did receive a shot in the left arme, which he scarce feeling at first, would needs have led on still. But perceiving by and by his royall blood to gush out abundantly, in his retreate was shot thorow the body. Whose death indeed is never enough to bee lamented, and so this dying Conquerour did seale the Religion, and liberty of the *Germans* Nations with his blood; and to whom the more ingenuous Imperialists at *Prague*, were heard to give this honourable Testimony, that he was the bravest enemy, and the best Captaine, that ever was in Christendome. And so the *Swedes*, and protestants Army found themselves to have gotten but a dolefull and a wofull victory; losing that incomparable Conquerour who was, alone, worth

worth a Armies. But he is dead; and that as heartily bemoaned of the *Germanes* (to speake of him no more) as of his owne subjects, who yet professe their losse to be unspeakeable. And in both their Chronicles shall his Sacred memory be made famous, and his Name shall live in their mouths, and be honored. About the death of this glorious King of *Sweden*, some singular, and miraculous Prodigies happening also, had affrighted the people in *Swedland*: amongst others, in the selfe same houres and times, when this Battell of *Lutzen* was fought appeared just over the Castle, and Royall Seate of *Stockholm* a Virgin or Damsel at night, holding in one hand a burning Candle, in the other a white Handkercher, which she cast about. Besides it was noted and observed, that all the doores in Castle, although they were shut and lockt, three severall times did open themselves. A River not of small account in *Swedland*, lost the same time his water, insomuch that all the day long a man might goe thorow with a drie foot. In *Smaland* a Province of that Kingdome, the Bells without helpe of man began to sound, with great disheartning and terror of the Inhabitants.

A Virgin with a Candle, & Handkercher.

At *Busbein* a village betwixt the Townes of *Frawenstein*, and *Fribery*, in the dominion of the *Sheter* of *Saxonie* happened a strange Prodigie in the beginning of *April*, *Anno* 1623. where first in the Ayre was seene a signe of a two-fold Rain-bow, the one white as Snow, the other exceeding blacke: besides this another signe appeared of a fiery colour. The next day from eleven

A double raine-bow, one white, the other black.

eleven till two of the clock in the afternoone; another aſpect of a high white colour reappeared. Beſides all this, at *Frawenſtein* a woman having bought ſome Loaves of Bread, and turning homewards to her dwelling place, as ſhe was dividing the Bread, bloud came thereout. This *Frawenſtein*, being a pretty Towne upon a Hill ſome 16. Engliſh miles to the South of *Dreſden*, was taken by the Imperialiſts by a bloody aſſault, the 3. Of *October* following, in the ſame yeare 1632. For finding ſome oppoſition, the Imperialiſts doe carry the Towne by *Scaladoe*, and put all both Souldiers and Inhabitants moſt miſerably to the Sword for it. *October* the 4. they aſſault *Friberg*, a handſome Towne upon the River *Mulda*, ſome 10. Engliſh miles to the Weſt of *Frawenſtein*. The Towne alſo was hard laid at by the Imperialiſts, being no way able to hold out a generall aſſault, which was the next day threatned them, and a generall deſtruction withall, if they yeelded not; which the 5. *October* was done. Neere this *Friberg*, *Holcks* men, who was then chiefe Commander of thoſe Imperiall Forces, taking, (I know not what) high diſpleaſure at a certaine Miniſter of the Country (a man of rare learning) firſt of all hewed him miſerably in peeces with their ſwords, and then flung him to their Dogs to bee eaten. But the Dogs, as aſtoniſhed at ſuch ſavage cruelty (ô ſtand, and wonder) would not ſo much as touch, or licke a droppe more of his blood. VVhereupon his friends the next

Blood running out of a loafe of Bread.

Homo homini Lupus

day gathered up his pieces and interred them. And leaſt this ſhould ſeeme incredible the Authour of *Le ſoldat Sucdois* avowes, that the *Crabats* ſhewed themſelves ingenious to invent new torments for the poore Inhabitants: and that it was frequent with them for want of Dogs-meate to feede their Curres with humane fleſh. This if it may be true: though the Dogs were the Man-eaters, yet the *Crabats* ſurely were the *Cannibals*.

Men metamorphoſed into Vipers.

A ſtrange Abortive

At *Kempten* in *Swabeland*, a ſtrange Prodigie, and abortive was borne of a Citizens wife in the moneth of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1632. his head was altogether fat, and without eares; the hands ſtretcht out all bloody twixt the fleſh and skin, whoſe left hand held a rope, the belly thereof having too prickt wounds, and the left knee twice broken, a corde being about it.

This goodly Towne was held by the Imperiall Commander *Bray*, and being ſtrongly beſieged, and many times furiouſly aſſaulted by the *Swedes*, at the end of ſix dayes it was ſurrendred upon compoſition in the moneth of *May*, in the yeare 1633. The Commander went to *Reitaw*, where he was beheaded, becauſe he ſo ſlightly ſurrendred the ſaid Towne. The 18. of *March*, *Anno* 1634. was this Towne of *Kempten* the ſecond time taken by *Guſtavus Horn* by aſſault; and whereas the Imperiall Colonell with his Garriſon had retyred themſelves into the Caſtle, both place and men were enforced the next day to yeeld upon hard conditions. Many bloody ſkirmiſhes are fallen out about this Towne, where

where the Imperialiſts were often times beaten to the very gates of *Kempten* what miſery the yeares following this Towne felt and the Country thereabouts, when it was beſieged and taken by the Imperialiſts, againe cannot well be expreſſed. It was brought to ſuch extremity of famine, not much inferriour to that of *Samaria*, and *Ieruſalem* recorded in holy Scripture, or *Saguntus* in *Spaine*, and *Pruſeum* in *Hetruria*, or *Tuſcany* a Province in *Italy*, mentioned by prophane Hiſtories; many brave Citizens out of this and the neighbour Townes were compelled by neceſſity to beare Armes, thereby to get their lively-hood. Horſe-fleſh was ſold for high priſes, Dogges, Cats, and Vermine, were as good as Veniſon: all commerce being cut off, Bread-Corne was not onely at an exceſſive rate, not to be purchaſed with money: ſo that the ſpruce Citizens, which formerly held the Country people as Boores and Clownes unfit for their ſociety, might well diſcerne that their labours were not to be diſpiſed, their dead wares ſtanding in no paratell of Uſe with the Fruit of the Field, gotten by the induſtry of the rough handed Plow-man, and the bleſſing of God.

In the moneth of *Febuary*, *Anno* 1633. at *Dobenſhutz*, a Village in the territory of *Althenburg* in a fiſh-pond ſprang forth blood which cauſed an exceeding ill ſtinke, ſo that if paſſengers had touched it they could not waſh of the ſtinke in 3. dayes. This Country indeed hath been this yeare and the others following lamentably ruined and plunged: the Souldiers licenti-

Blood ſpringing out of a fiſh-pond.

God punisheth filthy beastly sins with stenches, & filthy savors.

Filthy and Horrible uncleanesse.

Savage cruelty.

ousnesse, exercising their wonted cruelty and beastly ravishing, hath beene unheard of. Many faire Townes were forced, spoiled, and burnt to ashes for resisting, and divers of the Villages, as well as the foresaid *Dobenschutz*, put on fire, and the Inhabitants thereof most miserably slaughtered. Here were the women, yea, Ladies, Gentlewomen, and others like beasts and dogs yoaked, and coupled together, to be sent into the Woods and ravished: who for resisting had their cloaths stript off, their bodies whipt, their eares cut off, and so sent home againe. Hereabout gat the Souldiers and *Crabats* together some thousands heads of Cattell, and what beast soever could not, or did not readily follow them, they either houghed or killed; lest (as they said) it should serve some hereticks. The rest I omit, not so much for brevities sake, as for horror: not listing to relate the *Barbarismes*, and sheddings of blood committed by the *Crabats* as if they had saine in not to make warres, but desolations; or as if they had beleeved, that a Country was never thorowly conquered, till it were utterly by sword and fire destroyed.

Gustavus Horn, Swedish field-Marshall, with the *Rhinegrave*, and a Landgrave of *Hessen*, being come to *Bibrach* the 6. of *March*, *Anno* 1632. a portentuous Prodigie appeared about 8. a clocke in the evening right over the Towne; two long Swords were seene in the Ayre, the one fiery, the other red as blood. Many hard encounters fell out about this time, and about this

this place, betwixt the *Swedes* and Imperialists. *Hornes* people were supposed to have killed 600. *Crabats* in a few dayes, neere and about this Towne of *Bibrach*: and so many of *Duke de Ferias* men, who had a new Army of *Spanish* and *Italians* brought to aide the Imperialists, dyed by the way, by frost, sword and famine, that betwixt *Vlm*, and *Bibrach* were found 1000. dead carcasses. And so the Catholick Generalls were then glad to make towards *Bavaria*, having scarce brought away the third part of their Army; *Spanish*, *Italians*, *Germans*, and *Burgundians*. This Towne of *Bibrach*, not long after *Gustavus Horns*, departing, was retaken by the Imperialists by assault: the Garrison laying downe both Armes and Ensignes, to have their bare lives saved. Some moneths after foure Regiments of the Imperialists, betwixt this Towne and *Isue*, were surprised and ruinated by the *Swedes*, which invaded their quarters, tooke a Colonell with many Officers prisoners, putting a great many to the sword: 600. other Imperialists having been abroad, were also overtaken and killed the most of them.

In the moneth of *March*, *Anno*. 1634. *Gustavus Horn* besieged the City of *Bibrach* againe, in the which lay 1300. men, offering upon his first approaches a faire agreement, which the Imperiall Governour of the Towne refused: then planting his Ordnance, hee battered the Towne so long, till he won the enemies works, and made a breach

into the walls. Then the Governour ſending a Trumpet out of the Towne deſiring reaſonable conditions; elſe that he would defend the Towne to the laſt man. And that firſt of all he would burn and blow up all the Proteſtant Citizens, which he had already lockt up into the Towne-houſe, and into a cellar. This being refuſed, for that he had already denyed firſt good offers. After all this, when as all things were ready for the aſſault, and the *Swediſh* troopes advanced towards the breach, the Evangelicall Miniſters together with divers women came foorth of the Towne making a moſt pitifull cry and entreaty to the *Swedish* Generall, ſignifying it would coſt all their lives, for that the Town-houſe was already undermined, and the Myne filled with powder, and that they certainly expected to be blown up immediatly. Out of commiſeration therefore to thoſe poore people was offered another agreement unto the Governour, and granted them liberty to march out with their ſwords onely: which was accepted.

At *Dreſden Iune*, the 23. *Anno* 1634. happened another Prodigy; where towards evening at five of the clocke, the Sun was firſt ſeene as white as Snow, and then ſuddainely becomming darke, as if a miſt went over it: It appeared firſt in forme of a Crowne, and then like a Feather; red as blood, in which poſtures when it had continued by the ſpace of halfe an houre, it returned to his orbicular ſhape, but retained the ſanguine hew till it went downe; and the Moon at her riſing, retained the

ſame

ſame bloody aſpect till ſhe was not to be ſeen in that Horriſon. I know not whatſoever the Phyſiologers bable of naturall cauſes, yet ſuch alteration in the Heavenly and Ayry bodies is alwayes prodigious.

Memorable was that obſervation of the ancient Aſtrologians to this purpoſe. Speaking of the fearfull blazing Star ſeene 1618. that it did preſage —— 1. *Violenta et ſuperba Conſilia, diſſidia proditiones et rebelliones.*

2 *Latrocinia, et ſubſeſſiones viarum ſolicitudinemq; Anxietatem Armorum.*

3 *Regum et Principum interitum, bella, peſtem, et morbos varios.*

4 *Religiones legum. et inſtitutorum mutationem, novarum rerum inexplebilem cupiditatem.*

I ſhould not diſpute of the effects but expect them, a Luxuriant may happily play on other ſide, and preſage probably good or evill to either party. I dare not medle here; my wiſh is —— *Deus omen in hoſtes convertat* —— and my prayer ſhall ſtill be: *Powre one thine indignation O Lord upon the Heathen, and thy wrath upon them, which have not called upon thy name.*

About the midle of *Iune*, *Anno* 1634. at *Berlin* in the marquiſdom of *Brandenburg* it rayned Blood, and Brimſtone. The next yeare following in the moneth of *November*, before the gate of *Itzeho*, a Towne in *Holſtein* rayned thick blood whoſe droppes inſtead of inck have repreſented right naturall Blood in writing. How many bloody conflicts and encounters the ſame yeare and the next following happened betwixt theſe two

Blood and Brimſtone from Heaven.

Countries, no man can fully apprehend or beleeve, unlesse such as have seen it with their eyes. And to avoide all other bloody passages, which have raged most cruelly in those parts; yet still in remembrance is the last bloody and sore Battell, which was fought in the moneth of *October*, *Anno* 1636. at *Witstock*, in which were slaine 7000. of common Souldiers upon the place, on the *Saxon* and Imperiall side, and many others more, which fell by the sword of the *Swedes* in the prosecution. 6. whole Regiments being totally ruinated, besides those great Commanders who lost their lives also, namely the two Generall Majors, *Wilsdorp*, and *Goltz*, 5. Colonels, besides Rittmasters, Captaines, and divers Officers both of Horse and Foot 1500. prisoners taken, amongst which were 170. Officers, 143. Cornets and Ensignes, 14. peeces of Ordnance, and 8000. Wagons were left to the *Swedish* conquerours. Of the *Swedes* were also slaine upon the place of Battell 1000, and upwards; amongst which there were of account two Colonels, 4. Lieutenant Colonels, and sundry Ritmasters, Captaines, and under officers.

At *Melnick* where the *Randevouz* of the *Saxon* Army was, in time of prayer, *July* the 24. *Anno* 1634. was a strange apparition in the Ayre, which is thus delivered by Letters bearing date the same day———That about evening, when our Electors Chaplaine was at prayers, there appeared a signe in the Skie, like a fiery Beame: when he had finished his course, and

and the Lieutenant Generall *Arnheim* his Chaplaine did his Office, there appeared another in a forme of a Scepter fiery-red, just over the house where he made his sermon, assoone as prayers were done, and the Chaplaine had spoken *Amen*, the signe vanished: It was seene of many after this. The *Crabats*, like Vermin in a Warren, worse then Bandetties, have ransacked, plundered, and pillaged what places soever they came unto, in these Countries, this yeare, and the other following: they spared neither Noblemens Houses, Churches, nor Cloysters, but robbed, and dismembred the Country people, ravished the women, defloured the maids, burnt the Villages, and Townes, and did such mischievous insolences, as those *Rhodopes*, and *Dolopes* would have started at.

Scepter seene red, and fiery.

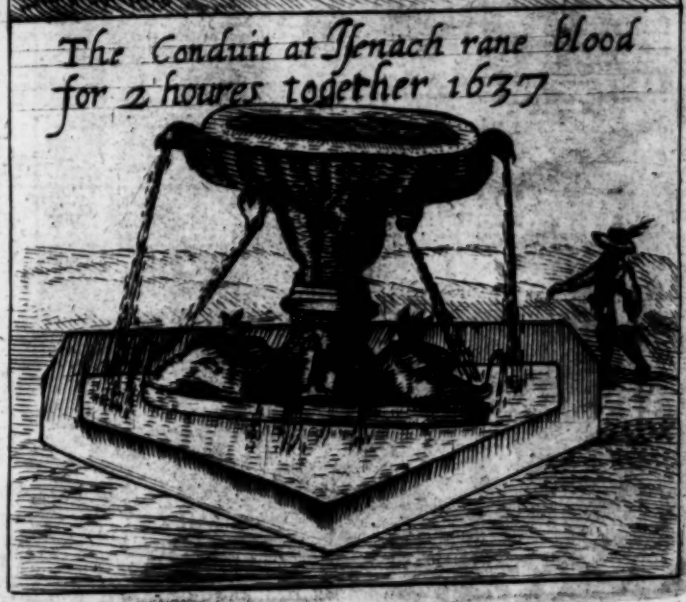
Man and beast, and Fowles of the Ayre, all seemed now to be at an irreconciliable difference, and *Germany* must be the stage whereupon they played their prizes: at *Hessen*, in the moneth of *March*, *Anno* 1635. there met together two Armies of strange Birds, which fought, as it were, in a set Battaile: and neere *Straubinge*, upon the *Danubie* multitudes of Dogges had their randevouze, which fought so eagerly, that the whole vicinage was not onely affrighted by the Prodigy, but, as if they would not admit of any agreement, but such as themselves liked of, when the Governour of *Ratisbone* had sent out against them

2 Armies of Birds fighting

them 4. companies of his Garrison, with Muskets and other Military instruments to assault, and slaye them, they left their hostility, a strange Enemy comming upon them, set upon the Souldiers, and in despite of their shot, and weapons devoured nine men.

Strange

Multitudes of Strange dogges fought so
Eagerly and slew each other that the
Gouerner of Ratisbone sent
4 Companies of Muskets
against them and 9 of
the men were slaine
by the dogges


The Conduit at Isenach rane blood
for 2 houres together 1637

Strange Prodigies terrifying the hearts of the people, while the Princes and peeres were in their jollitie in the Dyet at *Ratisbone*: *Mars*, and *Saturne* reigned abroad, and warre with his grim attendants, Famine, Peſtilence, Fire, and deſtruction alſo raging abroad in the *Romane* Empire. What might happen by the fault of a careleſſe or unskilfull Maſon, not well bedding or cementing the ſtones, at the building of a new Steeple at *Vienna*, was by the conſtruction of the vulgar ſort counted ominous. The ſpire of *Shotten* lately built fell downe ſuddenly the 19. of *December*, *Anno* 1636. about the time of the Coronation of the new King of *Romanes* at *Ratisbone*, and demoliſhed the new builded Church: and that was made portentous, the rather, being accompained with another of the ſame time at *Rome*; where a great blazing Starre, called by the Naturaliſts *Cometa Crinitus*, appeared for a ſpace, and then vaniſhed away ſuddenly over S. *Pauls* Church with a noyſe: and diverſe Monuments, placed in the Church, fell downe, and were defaced utterly. Now it would reliſh of over much boldneſſe to peepe into the Arke of the Divine Secrets, nor can we conclude any particular conſequences to have been portended by the accidentary fall of the aforeſaid new Steeple at *Vienna*; yet doubtleſſe the comet, though cauſed by the meeting of ſecundary and naturall cauſes, was the

ſignifica-

ſignificator of what enſued about that time, and not long after. Within the ſpace of a moneth the Emperour *Ferdinand* the ſecond, who had long been ſickly at *Ratisbone*, and then removed to *Vienna*, exhaled his laſt ſpirit *February* the 5. *Anno* 1637. betwixt 8. and 9. of the clock in the morning, to the great griefe of the Court and City, which had prepared triumphs and tournaments, and in much braverie determined to receive the new King off *Romanes*: but by this occaſion laid aſide their gallantrie, put on the face of ſorrow and by their dejected lookes and mourning apparell, ſhewed their anxietie for his loſſe, who ſo long had ſtirred the ſhip of State to their content and was then taken from them, when the tottering Empire freſhly aſſaulted and ranſackt by ſtrangers required ſuch a Neſtor, as by ſage directions grounded upon mature deliberations might preſerve it from feare off the utter ruine.

Some prodigies happening in ſundry places of the *Roman* Empire before the meeting of the Princes in the electorall diet at *Ratisbone* did dis-heartned the common people, and made them deſpaire of any good iſſue by that treaty. One was at *Wels* in *Auſtria*, the ſuddaine uncovering of the Emperours houſe of pleaſure, where he was lodged, (by a violent tempeſt, and this was accompained with two others: at *Lintz*, the firſt whereof, was the ſuddaine fall of an Arch of the Bridge made over the *Danuby*, which the Emperour had no

no ſooner paſſed over, but it tumbled into the River: the other this; Three carved Eagles, placed upon the houſe of a Burgeſſe of *Lintz*, being broken downe, by the fury of the Tempeſt, were mounted by the ſame violent blaſt into the Ayre, ſhattered there ſundry wayes, and the one in the end fell upon the houſe appointed for the aſſembly of the Province, the other upon the State-houſe, and the third upon a publike Aqueduct. *Anno* 1636. Diſtracted wits upon every light occaſion, project terrible things: Theſe conceits were found, and ſuperſtitious, not rationall, and ſound. The harſh beginning of the dyet, and the firſt ſeſſion was more to be feared as a fatetall Prognoſticke of no happy concluſion, then thoſe anterdent accidents.

A bloudy time was in the Electorate of *Saxony* and a generall feare was conceived by the adjoyning Princes, that the fury of warre, would not be confined there: the hearts of the people were terrified by a ſtrange Prodigie, which though it admits no particular interpretation, was as terrible as portentous. The conduit at *Iſenach Anno* 1637. ſituaded in the midſt of the Marcketſted, ſodainly inſtead of water poured out blood, and ſo continued for the ſpace of two houres, before it yeelded againe that Element, for which that acqueduct was ordained. A bloody time enſued it betwixt the Imperiall Generalls and *Banniers* Forees: where few dayes paſſed

A conduit running Blood.

ſed without ſhedding of blood in thoſe parts about the ſame time. And the miſerable condition of that Dukedome of *Saxony*, and the dettiments and moſt totall ruine thereof, cannot bee delivered without an accent of griefe: which deſolation was made, not onely by the *Swedes* the enemies, but alſo by the ſeeming friends the *Caſarians*, who ſpared not to burne thoſe places to the ground, where they finde not as much proviſion, as they demand for their Armies: and the ſeverall Conflicts betwixt the *Swedith* and *Saxonian* Armies, were not without the effuſion of much Chriſtian blood, but the blood ſo ſhed was not taken away by way of murther, (Warre juſtly grounded, is continued lawfully; the Sword is oft a juſt decider of controverſies, and though it bee accompted one of the great Plagues ſent by GOD, it is not attended with any injuſtice in the execution) black murthers and horrid treaſons hatched in darkneſſe, what ever the pretence thereof may be, are not onely unexcuſable, but deteſtable alſo to GOD, and man.

Peace, the benefits whereof have not for many late yeeres been ſenſibly diſcovered to the *Germans*, was now, and eſpecially in this Country of *Saxony*, the generall deſire of the people: the Boores, which lived by tillage, and feeding of Cattell, hoped that theſe yeares the Swords would

be

be turned into Plow-ſhares, and the Pikes into ſhepherds Crooks; the Merchants, whoſe free trafficque was ſtopt by theſe Militarie broyles, began to feele poverty, comming upon them; more then the armed men againſt their enemies, and longed for an open trade, and ſeverall perſons, according to our humane condition, *qui facilè credimus, quod volumus*, upon each ſlight occaſion, gave out, that a truce for time of yeares, if not a certaine and firme peace, would be concluded betwixt the Crowne of *Sweden* and its Allies, and the King of *Hungary*, and his adherents. But the miſery of that Country was not yet come to the height: the Elector himſelfe loſt almoſt his whole Country: *Moiſſen* the chiefeſt City of *Mionia*, *Eulemberg*, *Grim*, *Borne*, *Debitz*, *Bitterfeld*, *Belgeren* and *Hall*, yeelding inſtantly to the *Swediſh* Conquerours; having no hope of reliefe by any Confederate Army; onely *Dreſden* of all the umbilicall Cities of *Saxony*, did hold ſtill out; yet not without feare of being made the ſpoyle of ſtrangers; the Imperiall Armies being ſo farre from their ſuccours, that their march, and places of reſt, were unknowen to the Citizens.

The *Swede* was by this ſucceſſe growne

terrible to the Commons of the Empire; ſome accounted him as an authorized executioner of divine juſtice, upon the *Saxon*, whoſe jugling dealing had brought this miſery and deſolation upon his Dukedome.

Anno

A woman at vienna appeared
Crying Noth- ing but woe
vnto you woe vnto you

Anno 1637. the water at *Weimar* againe turned to blood. A ſtrange Worm in the ſhape of a man, with perfect Lineaments, and a golden Crowne upon his head, was found in a ſallad at an Herb-womans ſhop at *Coblentz*, and which (if not preſtigious) was moſt terrible, A woman appeared in a mourning habit, in *Stephens* the Cathedrall Church-yard at *Vienna*, *Iune* the 18. 1637. which, with an accent of ſorrow, from 11. to 12. at night yelled out woe unto you, woe unto you; often repeating thoſe words, and nothing elſe: the Bells without helpe of man rung ſodainly, to the great affrightment of the people, who deſcanted upon the *Omen*, doubting ſuch horrid conſequences would enſue it, as preſented themſelves to their ſeverall fancies. A new time of trouble began then, fire and ſword raging in the moſt and beſt part of *Germany*, not only caſually, but by the arbitrement and will of ſuch as uſed that devouring element, to the damage of thoſe with whom they were at enmity.

A ſtrange Worm in the ſhape of a man.

FINIS.

THE INVASIONS OF GERMANIE.

With all the Civill, and bloody Warres therein, ſince the firſt beginning of them in *Anno.* 1618. and continued to this preſent yeare 1638.

Wherein are deſcribed the ſeverall Battles, Encounters, Conflicts, and Aſſaults, of Cities, Townes, and Caſtles, at ſeverall times, and in ſeverall places, with a new and exact Map of Germany, wherein the Cities, and Townes are figured with the ſame figures which are expreſſed over the heads of the particulars in the booke, ſo that the Reader may behold at one view the places, time, yeere, and event of every Battle, Skirmiſh, and Aſſault.

Together with the Progreſſe of every Army, marked with ſeverall markes or lines, with the Pictures of the chiefe Commanders on both ſides.

Faithfully collected out of good, and credible Originalls.

By *a Gentleman well deſerving that hath ſuffered much in thoſe warres.*

LONDON,

Printed by *I. Norton*, for *I. Rothwell*, and are to bee ſold at the Sunne in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

To the Reader.

THe Civill Warres of this (ſometime) flouriſhing Country might be rather deſired to be buried in ſilence, then to bee recalled and perpetuated to memory, but that the Lord will have his great workes to be had in remembrance, that others might ſee, and feare him that doth what ever he pleaſeth in Heaven, and in Earth. How great the miſery of Germany hath beene, no tongue can expreſſe, no heart can beleeve, except thoſe that have ſeene, and felt the bitterneſſe of it, they have drunken the wine of Aſtoniſhment, though they would not beleeve their miſery to have beene ſo neere, nor ſo dreadfull, who for theſe laſt twenty yeares have beene miſerably deſtroyed, that I may ſay of it, as the Prophet Eſay ſaith of Ieruſalem: Your

Country is deſolate, your Cities burnt with fire, your land ſtrangers devoure in your preſence. *Shee is now left ſo poore, that ſhe can call nothing her owne, ſhe that relieved others is now in need of others reliefe. She that of late was as a Princeſſe* among the Nations, *with her ſumptuous Palaces, is now with the* Daughter of Zion, as a Cottage in a Vine-yard, or as a deſert Wilderneſſe.

We all this while continue as the Vine-yard of the Lord, fenced about by his providence, and ſheltred under his protection, wee onely heare what others feele. God ſtrikes ſome that others might take warning. Goe to my place which was in Shiloh, where I ſet my Name at firſt, and ſee what I did to it, ſaith the Lord. Eſay. 7. 12. *We are admired (by all the world) for our peace, it will be our wiſdome to labour to be as famous for Piety, peace ſhould bee the Nurſe of Piety, if we improve this our pro-*

ſperity

ſperity to Gods Glory, it may be a lengthning of our tranquillity.

If you ſhall meete with any harſh phraſe, or unuſuall expreſſion in the inſuing Treatiſe, you will be eaſily inclined to a charitable conſtruction, when you ſhall conſider that he is a German *borne. A Gentleman ſometimes of good worth in his own Country, able to deliver himſelfe elegantly in his owne Language, in Latine, or in thoſe other Languages in which he hath been longer exerciſed, than in our Engliſh tongue. You ſhall find it worthy your reading, wherein you ſhall ſuddenly behold the ſtate of the wars, the ſeverall Battles, Encounters, Conflicts, and Aſſaults of Cities, Townes, and Caſtles, with a new, and exact Map, with figures both on Map, and Book, referring you to each other, wherin you may perceive the time, the yeere, and day, with the ſucceſſe, and event of every Battle, Skirmiſh, and Aſſault, extracted out of the beſt* German *Hiſtories. Read, and conſider.* Vale.

Battels
Skirmish
Markes of
Townes assaulted
Townes burnt
Townes put to ye Sword

Beth. Gabors
Tillyes
Mansfelds
Spinolas
Walsteins
K: of Denm.
K: of Swed.
K: of Frans
Progres

THE OCEAN SEA

THE EAST SEA

Rugia Insula

K: of Swedens Progres

Dantzick

Holsatia

Hamburg

Lubeck

Meklenborg

Bremen

Oldenborg

Friesland

West Mppen falen

Lunburg

Brunswick

Albis A

Brandenburg

Hollant

Amsterdam

Brabant

Antwerpen

Gent

Spinolas Progres

Flandria

Bergia

Cleve

Hassia

Thuringia

Saxonia

Lusatia

Wittenberg

Magdenburg

Halberstad

Mansfeld

Erfurd

Luzzen

Meissen

Dresda

Bautzen

Sittow

Hirtzberg

SILESIA

Breslaw

Oppelen

Glatz

Olaw

Lignitz

Steinaw

Schweidnitz

Liegnitz

Brieg

Oder A

Crossen

Francfort

Landsperg

Munchenberg

Zedenick

Griffenhagen

Garitz

Pasewalk

Stetin

Stargard

Piritz

Colberg

Griffelhein

MEREN

PO

Pomerania

Dantzick

Elbing

Marienburg

Thorn

Culm

Graudentz

Rigenwalde

Stolpe

Lauenburg

Dantzick

Rostock

Wismar

Lubeck

Hamburg

Bremen

Verden

Minden

Paderborn

Munster

Osnabrug

Coesfeld

Hamme

Embden

Oldenburg

Leer

Meppen

Lingen

Bentheim

Tecklenburg

Ravensperg

Lippe

Soest

Warburg

Corbey

Hoxter

Hohenstein

Northeim

Gottingen

Calenberg

Hannover

Hildersheim

Peine

Brunswick

Wolfenbuttel

Helmstat

Luter

Tangermund

Tanger

Havelberg

Witstock

Wilsnack

Perleberg

Fehrberg

Vckermund

Kuhtrandenburg

Strelsund

Wismar

Rostock

Gripswald

Anclam

Demmin

Stetin

Griffenhag

Garitz

Zedenick

Landsperg

Frankfurt

Munchenberg

Francfort

Crossen

Sagan

Lubin

Lignitz

Steinaw

Schweidnitz

Brieg

Glatz

Olaw

Oppelen

Hirtzberg

Bautzen

Meissen

Dresda

Sittow

Budissen

Pilgram

Bohemia

Prage

Tillyes Satz, 1639 Progres

Rakonick

Pilsen

Mansfelds Progres

Nuremberg

Wonsidel

Pfawenberg

Nuburg

Regenspurg

Ingolstat

Landshut

Aicha

Donawert

Augspurg

Lech

Ulm

Memmingen

Isne

Rempten

Kaufbeur

Wangen

Ehingen

Obernd.

Biberach

Ravenspurg

Constance

Lindaw

Bodenste

Basil

Genevat

Lake of Constance

Danubius A

Drau A

Drauus A

Mora via

Austria

Stiria

Tirna A

Egenburg

Wiens

Neustadt

Limz

Enz

Brunsdorf

Albis A

Saltzburg

Inspruck

Trent

Verona

Mantua

Milan

Venice

Padua

Ferrara

Bologna

Florence

Rome

Naples

Sicily

Malta

Corsica

Sardinia

Genua

Savoy

Piemont

Turin

Montferrat

Mantua

Parma

Modena

Lucca

Pisa

Siena

Orbitello

Ancona

Urbin

Perugia

Spoleto

Rieti

Terni

Narni

Viterbo

Civita Vecchia

Tivoli

Frascati

Velletri

Gaeta

Capua

Aversa

Naples

Salerno

Amalfi

Otranto

Brundes

Tarentum

Reggio

Messina

Palermo

Trapani

Syracusa

Augusta

Catania

Cagliari

Bastia

Ajaccio

Calvi

Porto Longone

Piombino

Elba

Leghorn

Pisa

Lucca

Modena

Parma

Piacenza

Cremona

Brescia

Bergamo

Milan

Como

Lugano

Locarno

Bellinzona

Chur

Coire

Davos

Engadin

Zernetz

Fluelen

Lucerne

Zug

Zurich

Basil

Schaffhausen

Constance

Lindaw

Memmingen

Kempten

Kaufbeur

Augspurg

Ulm

Ehingen

Biberach

Ravenspurg

Wangen

Isne

Rheinfelden

Brisach

Friburg

Basil

Genevat

Lake of Geneva

Lake of Constance

Bodenste

Helvetia

Rhetia

Tirolis

Part of Italy

Bosniae Pars

Hungaria

Balaton lacus

Danubius A

Drau A

Drauus A

Sauus A

Mosa A

Rhenus A

Mosella A

Neckar

Main

Tauber

Jaxt

Kocher

Lahn

Sieg

Ruhr

Lippe

Ems

Weser

Elbe

Oder

Vistula

Netze

Warta

Bug

Dniester

Boristhenes

Tanais

Volga

Caspian Sea

Euxine Sea

Black Sea

Sea of Azof

Crimea

Tartaria

Circassia

Georgia

Mingrelia

Armenia

Persia

Media

Assyria

Babylonia

Arabia

Egypt

Nile

Red Sea

Abyssinia

Nubia

Ethiopia

Barbary

Algiers

Tunis

Tripoli

Fez

Morocco

Sus

Canary Islands

Cape Verde Islands

Azores

Madeira

Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea

Adriatic Sea

Gulf of Venice

Gulf of Lyons

Gulf of Genoa

Gulf of Naples

Gulf of Taranto

Gulf of Patras

Gulf of Lepanto

Gulf of Corinth

Gulf of Salonica

Gulf of Cattaro

Gulf of Fiume

Gulf of Trieste

Gulf of Quarnero

Gulf of Finland

Gulf of Bothnia

Gulf of Riga

Gulf of Dantzick

Gulf of Pomerania

Gulf of Lubeck

Gulf of Kiel

Gulf of Flensburg

Gulf of Schleswig

Gulf of Eckernforde

Gulf of Apenrade

Gulf of Hadersleben

Gulf of Tondern

Gulf of Ribe

Gulf of Esbjerg

Gulf of Nieuport

Gulf of Ostend

Gulf of Calais

Gulf of Boulogne

Gulf of Dieppe

Gulf of Havre

Gulf of Cherbourg

Gulf of St. Malo

Gulf of Brest

Gulf of Biscay

Gulf of Cadiz

Gulf of Gibraltar

Gulf of Tunis

Gulf of Sidra

Gulf of Alexandria

Gulf of Suez

Gulf of Aqaba

Gulf of Persia

Gulf of Oman

Gulf of Aden

Gulf of Guinea

Gulf of Mexico

Gulf of St. Lawrence

Gulf of St. Vincent

Gulf of Carpentaria

Gulf of Bengal

Gulf of Siam

Gulf of Tonkin

Gulf of Canton

Gulf of Nanking

Gulf of Pechili

Gulf of Corea

Gulf of Japan

Gulf of Tartary

Gulf of Obi

Gulf of Archangel

Gulf of Onega

Gulf of Bothnia

Gulf of Finland

Gulf of Riga

Gulf of Dantzick

Gulf of Pomerania

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Gulf of Nanking

Gulf of Pechili

Gulf of Corea

Gulf of Japan

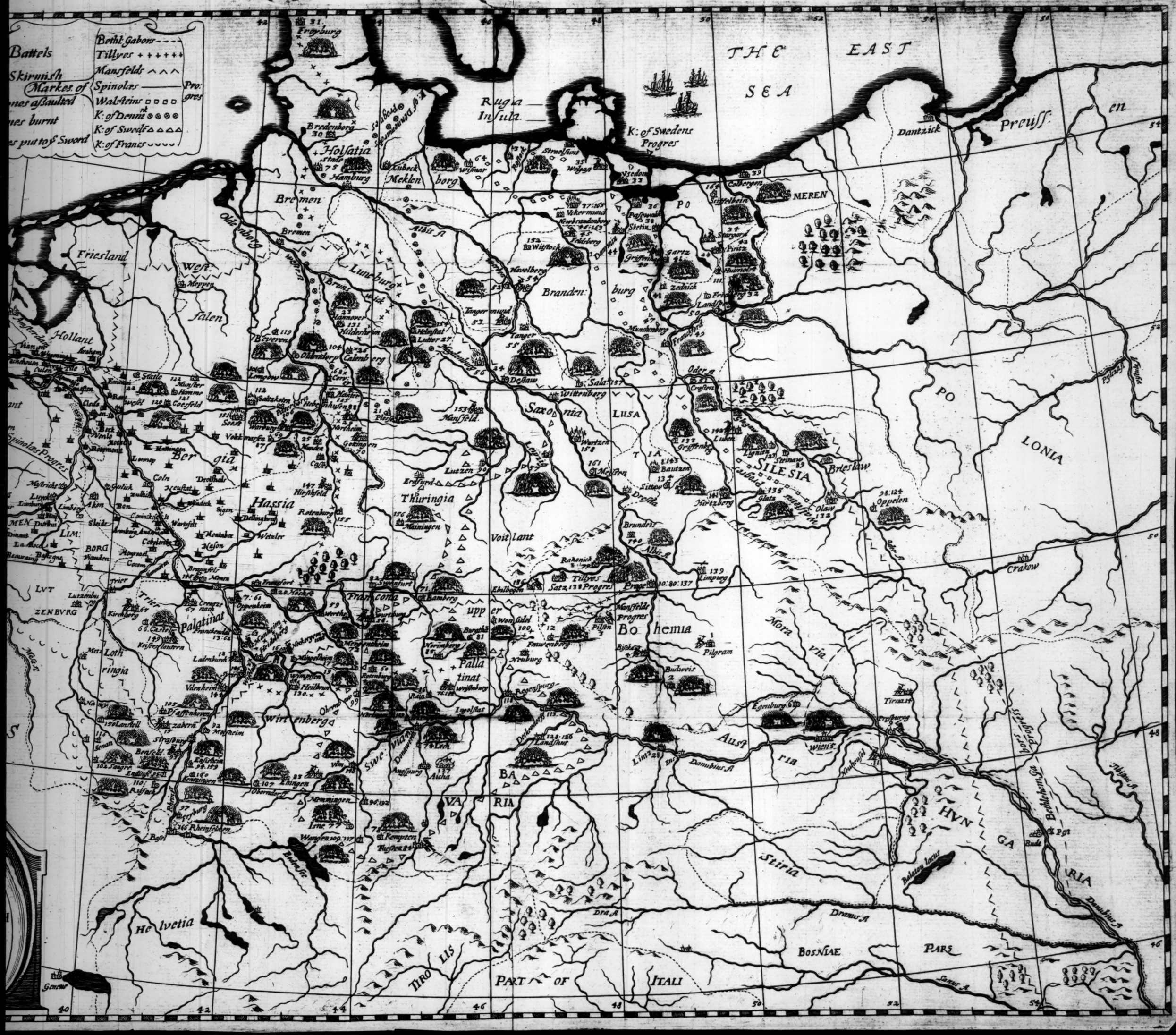
Gulf of Tartary

Gulf of Obi

Gulf of Archangel

Gulf of Onega

THE INVASIONS OF GERMANY. WITH all the severall Battels Skirmish and Assaults of Cities Townes and Castles since 1618 to 1638



Battels
Skirmish
Markes of
nes assaulted
nes burnt
es put to Sword
Bethl: Gabors
Tillyes
Mansfelds
Spinolas
Walsteins
K: of Denmark
K: of Swedē
K: of Francs
Pro: gres
THE EAST SEA
Rugia Insula
K: of Swedens Progres
Preuss: en
Dantzick
Bredenborg
Holsatia
Hamburg
Meklen borg
Bremen
Friesland
West: falen
Oldenborg
Luneburg
Brunswick
Hollant
Amsterdam
Brandenburg
Saxonia
Lusatia
Thuringia
Hassia
Bergia
Palatinat
Lothringia
Wirtenberg
Swevia
Francona
Upper Palatinat
Bohemia
Moravia
Austria
Silesia
Breslaw
Polonia
Hungaria
Stiria
Bavaria
Voitlant
Helvetia
Tirolis
Part of Italia
Bosniae Pars
Spinolas Progres
Mansfelds Progres
Tillyes Progres
Silesia Progres
Gabors Progress
Danubius A
Dra A
Dranus A
Sanus A
Albis A
Oder A
Balaton lacus
Bodensee
Geneve
Crakow
Oppelen
Olaw
Glogau
Lignitz
Striaw
Liegnitz
Hirtzberg
Bautzen
Sittow
Dresda
Meissen
Wittenberg
Magdenburg
Hannover
Hildesheim
Brunswick
Lubeck
Wismar
Rostock
Stralsund
Wolgast
Usedom
Stettin
Colbergen
Stargard
Piritz
Gartz
Zednick
Landsberg
Frankford
Crossen
Munchenberg
Havelberg
Tangermund
Tanger
Desiaw
Mansfeld
Witstock
Feldberg
Vckermund
Newbrandenburg
Passewalk
Griffenhagen
Hamburg
Bremen
Oldendorp
Calenberg
Minden
Northeim
Gottingen
Hirschfeld
Rotenburg
Mainingen
Erfurd
Lutzen
Leipzig
Wurtzen
Meissen
Brundeis
Rakonick
Tillyes Satz
Prage
Pilsen
Budweis
Pilgram
Frawenberg
Neuburg
Regenspurg
Ingolstat
Landshut
Egenburg
Tirna
Presburg
Linz
Wien
Neuhausel
Buda
Pest
Bethlehem Gabors Progress
Tibiscus A
Pyltzast
Vistula
Pleissa
Saltzkoten
Paderborn
Hexenhusen
Warburg
Volkmarsen
Soest
Coln
Neustat
Drolshal
Hattingen
Lennep
Mastricht
Limburg
Aken
Sigen
Dillenburg
Wetzler
Nassau
Montabaur
Braunfels
Coblentz
Trier
Frankfort
Hochst
Oppenheim
Worms
Speier
Mentz
Kirchberg
Kaiserslautern
Ladenburg
Heilbronn
Wimpfen
Rotenburg
Nordlingen
Rain
Lech
Augspurg
Aicha
Memmingen
Kempten
Isne
Wangen
Ehingen
Rheinfelden
Basel
Strasburg
Benfeld
Kestheim
Kentzingen
Rastatt
Baden
Pforzheim
Durlach
Mosheim
Landau
Speier
Worms
Mainz
Frankendal
Kaiserslautern
Meaux
Mons
Namur
Lutzenburg
Limburg
Aken
Sleide
Cocem
Mastricht
Lim:
BORG
Vianden
Luxemburg
LVT
ZENBVRG
Meaux
Mons
Namur
Lutzenburg
Limburg
Aken
Sleide
Cocem
Mastricht
Lim:
BORG
Vianden
Luxemburg
LVT
ZENBVRG

Who Came into Bohemia with an Army of 6000 men 24 Iuny 1618 fought against Count of Thurn, Mansfeld, Duke Anholt Generalls of ye Bohemians Forces; was shot and afterwards his head cut of by the Hungarians of Bethlehem Gabors Garrison in the assault of Prespurg 8 Oct: 1620

J

THE INVASIONS OF GERMANIE.

With all the civill, and bloody Warres, since the first beginning of Anno 1618. to this present yeare 1638.

(1)

COunt of *Dampier* Liutenant Generall for the Emperour *Mathias*, with an Army of six thousand men, maketh the first invasion into the Kingdome of *Bohemia*, besieged and assaulted the Towne of *Pilgram*, wherein three companies of the *Bohemians* were put to the sword, and the rest taken prisoners. This *Pilgram* was the first Towne, which by the Imperiall Forces was assaulted, the fift of *September*. *Anno* 1618.

(2)

The Imperiall Generall, Count *Bucquoy* with his Army comming into *Bohemia*, fought the first battle with the *Bohemian* forces, consisting of 14000. horse and foote, under the leading of Count *Mathias*, of *Thurn*, before *Budweis*, the 12. of *October*. *Anno*. 1618. The *Bohemian* forces stood not long considering upon the matter, but fell with such fury upon the Imperialists, that they utterly dispersed them; killing an exceeding great number, and some 300. prisoners were taken.

(3)

The 11. of *November*, *Anno*. 1618. Count Ernst of *Mansfeld* comming into *Bohemia*, he first presents himselfe with his, and the *Bohemians* Army, before the Citie of *Pilsen*. Summons being given the second time, and denied; *Mansfeld* brings forward his approaches. Some sallies, and rencounters there passed: for all which *Mansfeld* gat up a very large battery, & mounted some pieces of good Ordnance upon it. A vast breach and a saultable he made, and commands it to be stormed. The Imperiall Garrison, with the Citizens therein maintained it very stoutly, and beate off the Assaylants many times from their walls. But *Mansfeld* so overlayes the defendants with numbers, that he by maine force enters the City.

(4)

September the 4. *Anno* 1619. The Imperiall Generall *Bucquoy* falls upon the Towne *Biscka*, in Bo-

Bohemia, wherein all that were found in Armes are put to the sword. Immediatly after this *Bucquoy* lighting upon a great party of the *Bohemian* Forces, not farre from this Towne, takes away three Cornets of them, and more then 1500 utterly defeated. 2619.

(5)

Bethlehem Gabor, Duke of *Transilvania*, sending an Army of 12000. horse and foot, under the command of *Redei Ferentz*, to aide the *Bohemians*, who joyned with them, and making an Army both together of 26000. brave men. All these being drawn up into battalia, before the Imperialists Campe, at the *Donaw-bridge* by the Imperiall residence, and City of *Wien*. The *Bohemians* being desirous to tempt Generall *Bucquoy* out of his Campe into faire Campagnia. The 25. of *October. Anno.* 1619. fell there out a sore battle on the further side of the same bridge; wherein on the *Bohemians* side were slaine some 1000. men; On the Imperiall side above 4500. and a great many of common souldiers wounded, which were brought with waines into the Hospitalls of *Wien*. Generall *Bucquoy* himselfe wounded, but not mortally.

(6)

At *Egenburg* in *Bohemia*, a great Battle was fought under the conduct of Duke *Christian* of *Anhalt*, then Generall of the *Bohemian* Army, against the Imperiall Generalls *Bucquoy*, and *Dampier*, wherein the Imperialists were beaten, with the losse of 2000. common souldiers, and divers officers. On the *Bohemians* side were also slaine, 1800. the 10.

of *March*, *Anno*. 1620.

(7)

The 26 of *August*. *Anno*. 1620. Marqueſſe *Ambroſius Spinola*, with an Army of 25000. Foot, and Horſe, came into *Germany*, marching with his Army towards the Proteſtants Leaguer, before *Oppenheim* in the *Palatinate*; from thence removed to *Crentzenach*, which he beſieged. The *Palatin* Garriſon, out of all hopes of being relieved, parlies, and yields, the 31. of *Auguſt*. he tooke *Altzheim*. Then with 12000 men encompaſſed the Towne of *Oppenheim* againe. The Towne unprovided for a ſiege, was rendred alſo unto *Spinola*, the 6. of *September*. *Anno*. 1620.

The

Marquis Ambrosius Spinola Generall over ye Spanishe Army in the Netherlandes.

Was sent by the King of Spaine with 25 000 men into the Palatinat the 26. of August. Ao 1620 fought against Marquis of Durlach. Mansfeld. and Duke of Brunswick, takes in possession the most part of ye Lower Palatinat. dyes in Stab in the niew fort of Scrivia the 15 of Sept: Ao 1630.

(8)

The Elector of *Saxonie*, with 12000. of Horse, and Foote did assault the Towne of *Bautzen*, wherein eight Companies of the *Bohemians* were in Garrison. The *Saxons* fell to myning, and shooting of *Granadoes* into the Towne; attempting to scale the walls, are by a Sally many times beaten off. But the *Saxons* with 12. peeces of Canon, fired and spoiled at last this goodly Citie; against which they made in the space of two dayes 3931. shot, and also taketh it. The Towne is almost wholly turned to Cinders. 1136. houses. 9. goodly Churches, and two Hospitalls are burnt, the 25. of *September*. *Anno.* 1620.

(9)

Count of *Dampier* being very desirous to surprize the *Hungarish* Garrison under *Bethlehem Gabor* in *Presburg*, goes thitherward with 6000. of Horse, and Foote, takes and fires the fort in the Suburbs, neere the River *Donaw*. Five hundred Souldiers thereupon were commanded to storme the Castle, & with a Petard to enter it. But the Garrison perceiving this, issues out of the Castle, and a great number of the Assaylants cut in peeces. Count *Dampier* himselfe was shot, and afterwards his head was cut off by the *Hungarians*. *Octob.* the 8. *An.* 1620.

(10)

Upon the 7. of November, *Anno.* 1620. a great, bloody, and sore battle was fought before *Prage*; in which the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Imperialists under

under Generall *Bucquoy*, and *Tilly*, did overthrow the *Bohemians*, and Protestants Army; all Canons, and Ordnance were here taken, 9000. men of the Bohemian Forces slaine, 6000. upon the place of battle, and the rest, in the pursuing of them. Prisoners were taken, the young Duke *Christian* of *Anhalt*, the young Count of *Thurn*, Count of *Styrumb*, divers Officers, and Captaines, and of common souldiers 500. On the *Bavarian*, and Imperialists side, slaine some 250. and some brave Cavaliers, and Chiefe Commanders, as the Generall Quarter-Master *Caretti*, Colonell *Megaw*, Captaine *Prasing*, and *Dompre*, with 4. *Wallons* Captaines more. The Protestants Army before the beginning of this battle is said to have been full 30000. men, and of the Imperialists, and *Bavarians*. 50000.

(11)

July the 10. *Anno*. 1621. The Imperiall Generall *Bucquoy* presents himselfe in full Battalia before *Neuheusel*, wherein *Bethlehem Gabor* had a strong Garrison, and demands it to be rendred, The summons being denyed, the Towne is surrounded by his Army. The Garrison falling out, slaying there 900. Imperialists, and bringing some 100. away prisoners. Some dayes after, the Garrison sallies out againe, where Generall *Bucquoy* himselfe, with divers Commanders was slaine, and Prince *Torquato de Comitibus*, and some Officers taken prisoners, and so the Imperialists were faine to levy their owne siege.

July

Sent by the ArchDuke out the Netherlandes to his Brother Ferdinand the Emp: to be Generall of his Army against the Bohemians. 1619. tooke many places in Bohemia and Moravia: shewed great valour in the Battel of Prage 1620 was slaine with 16. woundes in the Siege of Newheusel in Hungaria the 10 July 1621.

(12)

Iuly the 8. and 11. *Anno.* 1621. Divers Troopes of the *Bavarian* Generall Lieutenant *Tillys* Army, made a ſhow of themſelves before Count *Mansfelds* Quarters, neere *Frawenberg* in *Bohemia* who ſending out ſome troops againſt them, drave them to retreat, and cut in pieces 300. of them. The next day the Imperialiſts came on with greater forces, the *Mansfeldiſh* well aware of their comming, theſe feigning to flee, draw on the Imperialiſts into an ambuſh, where many of them were ſlaine, and amongſt them the *Bavarian* Colonell *Baur*, with divers Captains and Ritt-maſters. In theſe divers rencounters of the *Bavarians*, ſlaine more then 1600. on the *Mansfeldiſh* ſide ſome 500.

(13)

September the 19. *Anno* 1621. *Don Cordua*, Spaniſh Vice-Generall, with his whole Army, and divers peeces of Ordnance, comming to beſiege the Town of *Franckendall* in the *Palatinat*, wherein was a Garriſon of ſome 12. Companies under the command of Colonell *Witgenſtein*; who ſallies out with his Souldiers many times upon the Spaniſh, defeats, and diſperſes many of them. But Count *Mansfeld* comming with an Army of 16000. men to relieve the Towne, the Spaniſh were forced to give over, & to leave ſome Ordnance behind them. On the Spaniſh ſide were ſlaine and wounded in all this time of the ſiege, from the 19 of *September*, till the 14. of *October*, no leſſe then 3000. men. 9. Citizens, and 100 of the Garriſon were alſo ſlaine.

Beth-

Bethlehem Gabor by this time falling with an great Army upon *Tirna* a Towne in *Moravia*, wherein was an Imperiall, Garrison of 7. Companies; this being a wonderfull well provided place, makes great countenance of resistance, in so much that *Bethlehem Gabor* in the third assault lost above 700 of his men before it. But at last parlies, and yeelds. Anno. 1621.

In

Came first into Hungaria and Moravia with an Army of. 18000 men to aide the Bohemians, against the Emperour Aº. 1619 fought against the Imperiall Generalls Dampier and Bucqoy, dyed the 5. of Novemb. Aº. 1629

(15)

In the beginning of *Aprill* Anno. 1622. Count *Ernst* of *Mansfeld* advancing with his Army into *Alsatia* besieged the strong Towne *Zabern*; and 12. dayes, and nights together he battered it. All which time the Imperiall Governour Count of *Salm*, with his Garrison, and the Citizens helpe, defended the Towne, and put of one or two assaults very manfully. *Mansfeld* fell very furiously on againe, and was againe repulsed with losse of 300. of his men, with divers Officers, and Commanders.

(16)

Aprill the 5. Anno. 1622. Generall *Tilly* summons the Towne *Neckergemund* three *English* miles from *Heidelberg*, the Garrison doing some resistance, whereupon the Imperialists with assault, the Towne surprised, putting to the sword both the Garrison, and Inhabitants with women, and children. The second day after this Massacre, *Tilly* falls upon 20. Cornets of the Mansfeldish Horse-men, defeates, and kills 200. of them.

(17)

The 14. of *Aprill* Anno. 1622. Count of *Mansfeld* comming to revenge in full Battalia against *Tilly* at *Mingelheim* neere *Wiseloch* in the *Palatinat*, cut in peeces 2000. of his Horse-men, and followed so hard upon his reere, that the wayes side by the River *Rhein* towards *Germersheim* were strewed with the dead bodies of his Army: takes

13. Cornets, and 4. Ensignes 4. peeces of Ordnance, and many prisoners, amongst them 2. Colonells. 1. Sergeant Major, divers Rittmasters, Captaines, and Lieutenants on the *Mansfelders* side slaine not above 100.

(18)

After this Generall Count of *Mansfeld* encompasses the Towne *Ladenburg* in the *Palatinat*; to which he the next morning gives summons by a Trumpet. The Imperiall Governor giving a deniall answer. *Mansfeld* brings forward his approches: one part being blowne open with a petard, is intred by the *Mansfeldish*, put to the sword the resistance, and takes 8. Ensignes. *Anno.* 1622.

(19)

The 26. of *Aprill Anno.* 1622. At *Wimpffen* Generall *Tilly*, and *Don Cordua* fought a bloody battell against the Marquis of *Durlach*, which battell began from the morning till 8. a Clock in the night. The Marquis with his Cavallary having charged the Imperialists, and *Spanish*, at severall times, was with such resolution answered, that after five or six charges betwixt them, his whole Army was defeated, all Ordnances, and baggage, 7: Ensignes, and 11. Cornets taken; 5000. slaine upon the place of Battle on both sides; amongst which *Magnus* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and one Duke of *Saxon Weimar*. 800. Common Souldiers, besides Captaines, Rittmasters, and Lieutenants, both of Horse, and Foote were taken prisoners.

Whereas

Left by Spinola in the Palatinat 1621 Besieged Franckendall and many other places, was beaten of the same Siege with losse of 3000. men by Mansfeld: fought against him and Brunswick in the Battel before Hochst. 1622 the 9. of Iuny. and in ye Encounter vpon the Borders of Brabant the 26. of August 1622.

(20)

Whereas Duke *Chriſtian* of *Brunſwick* had taken the Towne, and Caſtle *Hochſt*, *Iune* the 9th. *Anno.* 1622. ſetled his quarter in the ſame place. But long he ſtayed not. For Generall *Tilly* with *Don. Cordua* with 22000. of Foote, and 140. Cornets of Horſe, marching againſt him, a great conflict fell out, which continued 6. houres. But the Imperialiſts more in number overthrew, and diſperſed the others, which fleeing to the Bridge ſo throunged, and wedged in one another, that a great number thruſt into the River *Main*; wherein more were drowned, then killed in the battell. Duke *Chriſtian* with 5. Cornets of Horſe through the River did eſcape. Of great Commanders on the Dukes ſide were not many ſlaine, except the Count of *Lowenſtein*, which was drownd. Colonell Lieutenant *Kochler*, and *Francking* with 5. or 6. Captaines more were taken priſoners.

(21)

In the end of *July*, *Anno.* 1623. Duke *Chriſtian* of *Brunſwick* charged ſome Imperialiſts under the leading of the Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg*, within few leagues from *Pleſſe* in the Dukedome of *Brunſwick*. 1000. Imperialiſts Horſe-men he cut in peeces, the reſt fled, leaving 7. Cornets together, with one Rittmaſter, and ſome priſoners and 140. Waggons of Ammunition, and Baggage behind them.

(22)

Upon the 7. of *Anguſt*. *Anno.* 1623. A ſore battell was fought at *Statlo* in *Weſtphaly*, where-

1625. in Generall *Tilly* prevailed against Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick*, and defeated his whole Army. 4000 of Duke *Christians* Army were slaine, and so many, and more taken prisoners; all baggage, and Ammunition. 11. demi-Canons, and 4. Lesser peeces of Ordnances besides 70. Ensignes, and 9. Cornets taken. Prisoners of account were, Duke *William* of *Saxon* weimar; the Count of *Isenburg* Generall of the Artillery, *John Philips Rhinegrau*, a Count of *Witgenstein*, and another Count of *Slick*, besides divers Colonels, Captaines, and other officers. Duke *Christian*, and the Count of *Thurn*, who was hardly wounded, and with the most of his Horse-men fled by night unto *Breford*. On *Tilly* side slaine 3. Rittmasters, and one Captaine, and some 100. of common Souldiers.

October

Came into Bohemia the 20 of Aug: 1618. was first Generall of ye Artilleri and Commander of 4000 Horsemen: tooke Pilsen a Towne in Bohemia by assault: fought against Tilly. Cordua and Spinola: had a particular Army by himselfe in the Palatinat Alsatia Silesia and Hungaria: died at Racon betwixt Sarra and Spalato in his journey from Constantinopel towards Venice the 10: of Novemb: 1626

(23)

October the 4. *Anno.* 1625. 3000. Imperiall Horſe-men, and 3000. of Foote, falling upon the King of *Dennemarcks*, and Duke *Chriſtian* of *Brunſwick's* Troopes, neere the City of *Hannover*, in the lower *Saxony*, where above 500. of them were ſlaine, and all the reſt utterly rooted. 5. Cornets tooke the Imperiall Partie, and many Priſoners alſo. Duke *Frederick* of *Anhold* was ſhot dead upon the place, in the beginning of the Conflict. And ſo dyed Colonell *Obentraut*, and that of the wound received in the Battle few houres after, in the Imperiall Leaguer.

(42)

Aprill the 21. *Anno.* 1626. Count *Mansfeld* comes with his Army before the ſtrong Sconce by *Deſſaw*-bridge, in which the Imperiall Generall *Altringer* then commanded. Againſt this *Mansfeld* caſts up three Batteries: from whence he night, and day thunders upon the Imperialiſts. Duke of *Friedland* comming to ſuccour them, skirmiſhes with the *Mansfelders*, and utterly defeates the Horſemen, and foure Regiments of Foote: 3000. of the *Mansfelders* were ſlaine upon the place; amongſt them three Colonels. *Kniphouſen* was taken priſoner with other Officers, and 30. Enſignes, and 7. peeces of Ordnance. The Imperialiſts loſt ſome 1000. men likewiſe.

May

Came first into vpper Germany with 1500 Horsemen 9 12 Nov: 1621. fought Severall Battels with Tilly, & Don Cordua was overthrowen: lost his left Arme in a Battel upon ye borders of Brab. the 26 Aug: 1622. dyed of a Feaver at Groningen 6 May. 1626
6

(25)

May the 27. *Anno.* 1626. Generall *Tilly* with his Army, ſetting him downe at the ſiege of *Munden*, in the Dukedome of *Brunſwick*, which hee moſt fiercely aſſaults. The *Daniſh* Garriſon, under Colonell *Claut*, ſallies out of the Towne, and doth valiantly reſiſt them. *Tilly* reſolves upon a generall aſſault, by force breaking into the Towne, hee takes it; maſſacring and putting to the Sword 25000. Citizens, and Souldiers, with women, and children in it.

(26)

Iuly the 29. *Anno* 1626. Generall *Tilly*, with the Count of *Furſtenberg*, Generall of the Ordnance, comming with 20. Cornets of Horſe, and 1500 of Foote, to the reliefe of the Fort *Calenberg*, which was by the *Daniſh* Army beſieged. But *Tilly* encountring with them, put them to a retreat, and defeates them utterly; tooke 21. Cornets, and Enſignes, and many priſoners, with ſlaughter of 500. Common Souldiers, 6. Rittmaſters, and other Officers, and Colonell *Frytags* of the *Daniſh* Army.

(27)

The 25. of *Auguſt*. *Anno.* 1626. At *Lutter*, few leagues from *Wolffenbuttel*, in the Dukedome of *Brunſwick*, the Imperiall Generall *Tilly* obtained a great Victory againſt the King of *Dennemarck*, and there ſlew, and tooke priſoners ſome 4000. men of Foot, with. 60. Enſignes, and 6. Cornets. There was ſlaine beſides on the Kings ſide, upon the place of Battle,

Battle, the valiant Colonell *Fuchs*, who commanded, as Sergeant Major, Colonell *Nyab*, Colonell *Pentz*; the *Danish* Generall Commissary *Powish*, and the *Landgrave Philip* of *Hessen*. Prisoners of account were taken, Colonell *Lindstaw*, Colonell *Franking*, *Courville*, *Rantzaw*, and divers other Officers. On *Tillies* side some 3. or 400. were slaine.

(28)

The *Austrian* Boores, some 20000. strong, did besiege, and assault the Imperiall Towne of *Lintz*, but were beaten off with losse of 800. men. After this they fall upon some Imperialists Forces, under the leading of Duke *Adolph*, of *Holstein*, which they utterly defeat, the rest were glad to runne away. This to revenge comes *Pappenheim*, with 6000. men upon them, and overthrowes them. 3000. he cut in peeces, and put the rest to flight, the 4. of *Novemb. anno.* 1626.

(29)

The Towne of *Northeim* in the Dukedome of *Brunswick* for a long time being blockd up by the Imperialists. The Imperiall Generall Sergeant Major, Count of *Furstenberg* resolves to take it by a generall Assault; whereupon the Imperialists fall furiously on at severall times, but by the *Danish* Garrison, and Citizens, were againe as bravely repulsed, with losse of 6. Captaines, 8. Ancients, and some 100. Common Souldiers. 9. Captaines, with divers Officers, and 500. Souldiers were wounded, and hurt. The Garrison being out of all hopes of relieſe, at last parlies, and yeelds, the 5. of *June*, *anno.* 1627.

Betwixt

(30)

Betwixt *Bredenborg* and *Itzeho* in *Holſtein*, the Imperiall Commander, Count of *Slick*, fought a Battle againſt the Marquis of *Durlach*, where the Marquis loſt the Field. The Imperialiſts tooke 42. Enſignes, and 32. peeces of Ordnance from him, with a ſlaughter of many 1000. men, whereupon the Imperialiſts ſurpriſed the Fort *Bredenborg*, putting to the ſword all that was found in Armes, in *Octob. Anno.* 1627.

(31)

Count of *Slick* having notice that 12. *Daniſh* Companies under the conduct of Colonell *Calenbach*, 4. of *Conrad Nell*, and 6. under Colonell *Holck* with 200. Horſemen, of Colonell *Baudizen* were enquartered about *Froy-borg* in *Jutland*, hee with all his forces overtakes them. 300. Muskettiers, and Dragooners were cut in peeces, 3000. of the *Daniſh* Horſemen, ſticking in Moriſh places, were alſo taken priſoners by the Imperialiſts, the 17. of *October*. *Anno.* 1627.

(32)

Duke of *Fridland* ſending the Imperiall Colonell *Pechman* with 7000. Horſe-men, & Dragoners to purſue the *Daniſh*, and *Weinmariſh* Army about *Fridberg* in *Sileſia*, where began a great fight betwixt thē; all the *Daniſh* Troopes were ruinated, the reſt put to fight, 10. Companies of them were taken priſoners, and afterwards conſtrained to turne unto the Imperialiſts, Colonell *Pechman* was ſlaine in the firſt encounter.

The

The first of *Iune*, *anno.* 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, with some 12000. (for so many brought he out of *Sweden* with him, his Fleete was about some hundred and thirty Shippes of all sorts) landed first at that Dorp, or Village, in the Isle of *Usedome*, called *Pennemund*. The Kings Army consisting of eleven Regiments of *Swedish*, *Scottish*, and *High-Dutchmen*, was entrenched before day-light. The Enemies Confusion in this Isle, which the King tooke, at his comming, and assaulting, was so great, that three hundred of them perished by the sword, or in the water.

The

Came into Germany and landed first in the Ile of Vsedom, with an Army of 12000 men the 1. of July A°. 1630. obtained many glorious victory Conquered in two yeares & 4 Moneths two third parts of Germany, was shot thorow ye Body & slaine in ye Battel of Lutzen ye 6 No: A°. 1632.

(34)

The King of *Sweden* ſendeth that Colonell, and his men, who had layne in Garriſon in *Stetin*, which Towne was rendred to the King the 26. of *July. Anno.* 1630. to the Towne of *Stargard.* This Colonell came by night upon the Towne, and having given advertiſment unto theſe Burgers within, they ſecretly opening a Port unto him, give him preſent entrance. He thus got in preſently, cutts in peeces the Corps du-guard, which had the watch upon the Market-place. This done, he without ſtay goes towards another Port, which he preſently aſſaulted, killing 350. Souldiers, which he found within them.

(35)

The King of *Sweden* paſſing beyond *Stetin*, and towards *Straleſund* againe, he ſet's him downe before *Wolgaſt*, the Towne he by fine force tooke in. In the heat of the aſſault, the Garriſon, and chiefe Citizens retyre themſelves into the Caſtle. This the King aſſeiges. *Torquati Conti* the *Emperours* Generall in thoſe parts, came with 3. Regiments towards the reliefe of it, but was beaten, and loſt 12. Enſignes, and 3. Cornets in the skirmiſh. The Garriſon conſiſting of 600. Souldiers thus defeated of her ſuccours parlies. In this ſiege the King loſt 120. men. This was done in the end of *Auguſt. Anno.* 1630.

(36)

The Imperiall Garriſon, under the cammand of

1630. the cruell Colonell *Gotze*, having plundered, and forsaken the Towne *Pasewalck*, and carried the chiefe men away, take it againe, from the *Swedes*, which being 140. strong, had entred the forsaken Towne, *September*, the 7. and after most valiant resistance: beate, kill, and drive out the *Swedish*; fall to torturing of the Townes-men for their money; ravish Women, and Girles even in the open Streets, and Church-yards; yea Women in child-Bed; kill and abuse the men, fire the Houses and the People, in them; thrust Straw into Cellars where children are hidden, and then set fire to it, burne the Churches; massacre the Ministers; and at length burne downe the whole Towne. Thus their rapes and ravages continue till the 11th or 12th of *September*. *Anno.* 1630.

(37)

After which the same Imperialists goe to *Uckermund*, a Towne hard by, this they fall upon, and take; use as before, keepe the gates shut, and so burne the people in the Towne. *Anno.* 1630.

(38)

October the 5th. *Anno.* 1630. Certaine troopes of *Crabats* making a brave before the trenches at *Stetin*, drive away the Cattell thereby feeding. In rescue of them there sally out 1000. *Swedens*. The *Swedes* overlayd by numbers, loose some 300. brave men. 2 Captaines of Horse, and one Sergeant Major in the Skirmish; the rest being glad to get out with their lives.

(39)

A pretty kinde of Battell betweene the *Swedes*, and Imperialiſts, happened upon the 11th. of *November*. *Anno.* 1630. In the miſt before *Colbergen*. In which, what with thoſe that were ſlaine by the Enemy, and what they had killed themſelves at their owne miſtake, were 500. men loſt. But the Emperours whole Forces both Foote, and Horſe were defeated: their Cannon, all their Baggage and 4. Cornets taken from them.

(40)

December the 23. *Anno.* 1630. The King of *Sweden* with 12 Regiments of Foote, and 85. Troopes of Horſe in perſon, drawes downe towards the Towne of *Griffenhagen*, naturally a very ſtrong place in *Pomeren*; in which lay an Imperiall Garriſon of ſome 3000. Men; and *Don Capua* a *Spaniard* their Governour. A fayre, and large breach being made, 10. 15. or 20. Peeces of Canons continually going off together, the *Swedens* twice attempt to enter, and are twice moſt valiantly repulſed. But 2500. Men (for no more were now left) being unable to hold out againſt 20000. The Towne is at the third aſſault taken. The Governour received a ſhot in his thigh, whereof in priſon he afterwards dyed: many chiefe Commanders and 100 Common Souldiers were alſo taken. 200. were ſlaine, ſome fled, the reſt flinging away their Armes craved quarter, and had it.

(41)

About the middest of *September*, *Anno.* 1630. The Imperialists of *Garze*, which Towne they leaving afterwards emptie unto the King of *Sweden*, did loose more then 1000. Men in a bloody fight, with the Kings Forces.

(42)

At the selfe same time the *Swedish* Commander *Banditzen* fell upon the Imperialists Garrison of *Piritz* a Towne betwixt *Griffenhagen*, and *Connixberg* in which were some 1400. Men those he defeates, and so was that Towne taken.

(43)

In the beginning of *October*. *Anno.* 1630. Duke of *Friedland* sent a strong convoy of 4000. Men to open the passages, and to thrust some men, and victuals into the City of *Rostock*, which was block't up by the King of *Sweden*. There the *Swedens* grapling withall, shrewdly defeated, and kill the most of them: utterly frustrating their designe. About the beginning of *December*, some 7. Cornets of Horse issue out of the same Towne, to goe a boote-haling: these the *Swedish* pursue. In the skirmish were 200. Imperialists slaine upon the place 280 taken prisoners; and some 400. Horse brought away: scarcely 20. Sound men recovering into *Rostock* againe: which afterwards yeelded to the King, and their Lord the Duke of *Mecklenburg*.

(44)

February, the 14. *Anno.* 1631. The King of *Sweden* with an Army of 16000. Horſe, and Foote ſet's downe to the ſiege of *Dammin* a very ſtrong Towne; after a hideous Battery was the Caſtle firſt taken of all by aſſault; the 15th. day, he thunders upon that againe, beates downe the workes, and makes ſo vaſt a breach in the walls, that the Imperiall Govemour the Duke of *Savelly* finding the place not to be tenable againſt ſuch thunder, and reſolutions, parlyes, and yeelds.the King loſt about 200. men in this ſiege.

(45)

At this time Generall *Tilly* with an Army of 22000. Men, and 26. peeces of Ordnance beſieging *Feldsberg* a Caſtle neere unto *New Brandenburg*, which was kept by the *Swediſh*, by aſſault he tooke in, putting all to the Sword in it.

(46)

Thence hee did goe to *New Brandenburg*, which was taken by the King of *Sweden* with Compoſition, which *Tilly* ſtreightlie beſieged, and moſt fircely aſſaulted. There are his men ſoundly knock't downe many a time, by the *Swedens* Sallyes out of the Towne, and by others from the Army by *Dammin*. *Tilly* thus enraged with the loſſe of his men, after a large Breach in the Walls made with his Ordnance, he breaking into the Towne,

1631. he takes it, kills all that hee finds in Armes: except the Governer *Kniphonsen*; foure Captaines, some Lieutenants, and Ancients with about 60. common Souldiers: all which hee sends prisoners away. This was done the 9th. of *March*, *Anno.* 1631.

(47)

Neere *Munchenberg* 600 *Swhedish* Horse falling on the sudden upon 700. *Crabats*, of which the most part they kill, and 100. they take, their Colonell hardly escaping into *Franckford Anno.* 1631.

(48)

The King of *Sweden Vantcurryers* going toward the siege of *Franckford*, surprise *Zednick* kill 300. *Crabats* obtaine 3. Cornets, and 460. Horse, with a great booty besides, *Anno.* 1631.

(49)

The King of *Sweden* with an Army of some 18000. men advancing towards *Franckford* upon the *Oder* the 3. of *Aprill*, *Anno.* 1631 which he tooke by great, and bloudy assault of the Imperialists. Count *Schomberg* who commanded in chiefe within the Towne (with full 7000. men in Garrison) *Tieffenbach*, and *Monte Cuculi* escaped into *Silesia*. The Souldiers, and fleeing Imperialists so throng'd, and wedged in one another upon the *Oder* Bridge, which was clustred full with carriages, that many were stifled, and many thrust into the River *Oder*. Lieutenant Generall *Herberstein* was slaine; so were *Heidum*, *Walstein*, and

and Iour, all Colonels, with 500. other Captaines, and Officers: and 2000. Souldiers at the leaſt dead upon the place: beſides thoſe that were drowned; and others found in Cellars, Chambers, and elſewhere, as many more perchance. Generall Major *Sparre*, Colonell *Waldaw*, Colonell *Meves*, *Buttler*, Count *Sebaudi* all Colonels, and 2. others, together with 800. common Souldiers being ſent priſoners unto the King. Enſignes were there 23. with 8. Cornets preſented unto the King. There were 300. *Swedes* ſlaine, and 100. hurt. To increaſe the miſery of the Citizens, there fell a fire at night, which burnt downe 17. faire Houſes. 1631.

(50)

Some *Swediſh* over-confident of their valour, and fortune would needs ſet upon certaine Troopes of Imperialiſts, which they heard were then abroad betwixt *Landsbergen*, & *Schiffelbein*. But the *Swedes* are well beaten, 300. of them loſt, and 3. Cornets. Upon the 15. of *Aprill Anno*. 1631. The King of *Sweden* having fully finiſht his workes before the ſtrong Towne of *Landsbergen*, falls ſtrongly upon the Enemies Out-works, and takes them; and 300. Souldiers in them. The Garriſon, ſome 4500. in all, over which was Count *Gratz* Governour, whoſe ſonne the young Colonell, in falling out, by a Musket bullet was killed demands conditions. About this ſiege firſt, and laſt, the King loſt 600. Men.

(51)

In this time the Imperialists attempted the recovery of *Crossen* in *Silesia*, a great Towne upon the *Oder*, which the *Swedes* had taken before upon agreement: but the *Swedish* Garrison being assisted by there *Fellowes* out of *Franckford*, and *Landsbergen*, kill some 200. of them upon the place, driving the rest into *Great Glogaw*.

(52)

June the 13. *Anno.* 1631. 200. Imperialists in *Werben* were taken sleepers, killd, rowted, or imprisoned; their Leiutenant Colonell, their cheife Quarter-master, and their Towne surprised by the Kings of *Swedens* Generall *Baindtzen*.

(53)

Upon the last of *June*, *Anno.* 1631. The *Swedish* Colonell *Duwaldt* sent out from the King with 2000. Horse, and 2000. Dragoners, who passing through the River *Elue* at a shallow passage, (as *Bauditzen* had done before in surprising *Werben*) falls upon the City of *Tangermund*; where both Towne, and Castle being taken, the most of the Garrison slaine in the resistancie.

(54)

The King of *Swedens* Generall *John Bannier* falls upon *Havelberg*, 110. Imperialists he put to the Sword, 440. taken prisoners, and the Towne also, the 9th. of *July*. *Anno.* 1631.

July

July the 17. *Anno.* 1631. A great defeat was given to the Imperialiſts from the King of *Sweden* Colonell *Callenbach*, and the *Rhinegrave* at *Tanger*; where 4. Regiments of Horſe they utterly defeated. 1500. were ſlaine. Colonell *Bernſteins* which was their leader killed, Colonell *Holck*, and *Coronino* fled, ſome 28. or 29. Cornets taken, beſides thoſe that were burnt.

(56)

Whereas Generall *Tilly* the City of *Magdenburg* for a long time beſieged, Count *Pappenheim* then Generall Field Marſhall, the 10. of *May*, *Anno.* 1631. by a Generall aſſault enterd, and the Imperialiſts fall to killing. The valiant *Falckenburg* chiefe commander was ſlaine. the Marquis of *Brandenburg* Adminiſtrator hurt, and taken Whileſt all thus goes to wrack, a mighty fire breakes out, the whole City was in 12. houres ſpace wholly turned to cinders, excepting 139. houſes. Sixe goodly Churches were burnt. 20000. people at leaſt were here killd, burned, and ſmothered. 6000. being obſerved to be drowned in the Elue. *Tillyes Wallons*, and *Crabats* would give Quarter to few, ſo that all were killed.

(57)

Upon the 7. of *September Anno.* 1631. about a mile from *Leipſig* a ſore Battell was fought betwixt the King of *Sweden*, and Generall *Tilly*. *Tillies* Army was ſome 44000 brave men. The Kings troupes were ſome 18000. and the Duke of *Saxony*, together with the Elector of *Brandenburg* ſome 22000. in which great, and bloudy Battell the King prevailed againſt

Tilly

Tilly. There were 9000. of the Imperialiſts ſlain upon the place of Battell : and a great number beſides in the chace, the ſame night, and the dayes following. The King loſt ſome 1200. Men in the whole fight, and the Duke of *Saxonie* not full 2000. Of the chiefe Commanders on the Kings ſide theſe were ſlaine, Baron *Teufel*, *Callenbach*, *Hall*, *Aldergaſt* all Colonels, with divers Captaines, Lieutenants. On the Duke of *Saxonies* ſide theſe. Colonell *Bintauf*, *Starſhedel*, Sergeant Major *Holberſdorff*, and *Lamminger*, both Lieutenant Colonells, and ſome more : whereof ſome died the ſame day, and ſome the next. Of *Tilly* ſide ſlaine theſe following, the Generall of the Ordnance Count of *Schomberg* : *Erfft* Serjant Major Generall : *Baumgarten*, *Planckhard*, Colonels; Colonell Leutenant, and Baron of *Grota*, *Caratelle* Leutenant Colonell : together with diverſe other *Italian* Colonels, beſides Captaines of Horſe, and Foote. *Tilly* himſelfe wounded, and fled into *Hall*.

October

John Tscherclaes Count of Tilly
first Lieutenant Generall of
the Duke of Bavaria

Came into Austria with 6000. of Horse and foot the. 10. Juny A°. 1620 was victorious in ye Battel before Prage, fought against ye Marq: of Durlach. Mansfeld. Brunswick. and King of Dennemarck. and overthrow them. his wholy Army defeated by ye King of Sweden in ye Battel of Leipzig and Lech. dyed. at Ingolstad of the wound receyed in the Conflict at Lech the 20 of Aprill. A°. 1632

(58)

October the 8. *Anno* 1631. the King of *Sweden* tooke by a generall assault that strong, and (by the Enemy supposed) impregnable Castle of *Wurtzburg*, being therein an Imperiall Garrison of 1500 fighting men. All that resisted suffred. The Governour *Keller*, a Captaine of a Troope of Horse, saved his owne life by begging it at the Kings feete: all the defendants being slaine, and taken prisoners. The Castle for one houre was permitted to the pillage: where an unvaluable booty was obtained by the Souldiers. Some 200. of the *Swedish* lost their lives upon the service. *Troy* it selfe was not better provided for its ten yeares siege, for victualls, money, and Ammunition, then this goodly, rich, strong, and pleasant Fort of *Wurtsburg* was.

(59)

The Towne *Werthhaim* was kept by the *Italian* Colon. *Piccolomini*. He now issuing out of the town, and making the best resistance that he could, had all his men that escaped not by fight, either slaine upon the place, or carried away prisoners. *October* the 15. Generall *Tilly* having a minde to be revenged of the losse of *Piccolominies* men, and the towne, sends some 3000. Horse, and Foote to make an enterprise upon that place againe. The King of *Sweden* sends some of his men against *Tilly*. *Tilly* falling into the *Swedish* Ambuscado whence he gate not out, but with the losse of 2700. men 800. Horse, 14. Ensignes, and Cornets, and all their Armes, and Baggage.

(60)

About *October* the 21. *Anno.* 1631. Generall *Tilly* sends out 3. Regiments more to oppose the *Swedish* at *Rotenburg* an Imperial towne neere the head of the River

River *Tauber*; but these three whole Regiments were either routed, or slaughtered by the Kings Troopes.

(61)

December the 8, *Anno.* 1631. the King of *Sweden* tooke by assault the Castle of *Oppenheim*, where 200. *Spanish* of *Don Cordua's* Army were cut downe, and 8. Colours taken.

(62)

Not long after this, *Rhinegrave Otto Ludwick* upon his march towards *Franckendall*, chances upon a Partee of 9. Troopes of *Don Philip de Silva's* Horse (who was then Generall of all the *Spanish* in the *Palatinate*, and in the Bishopricks of *Mentz* and *Triers*) that were going out a bootie haling, whom, after a long fight, hee rowtes, and overthrowes, taking 5. Cornets away, from them. *Anno.* 1631.

(63)

Upon the New-yeares day at night, *anno.* 1632. was the strong Towne, and Fort of *Manheim*, yea the strongest of all the *Palatinate*, by a pretty stratagem surprised by Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*. Being believed, and admitted as a friend into the Towne, hee presently cut in pieces the next Court of Guard, kills 300. of the Garrison: layes hold upon *Maravelli* the Governour, and his Lieutenant Colonell; giving Quarter to none, but to the *Germanes*.

About

(64)

About the 8. of *Ianuary*, *Anno.* 1632. After the Towne of *Wismar* had yeelded to the *Swedish* Generall *Todt*, and the Imperiall Garrison under Colonell *Gram*, marching out with almost 3000. men, upon occasion of a quarrell by the way, whom the *Swedish* Colonell *Lohausen* falling aboard with, kills 300. upon the place, and so terrifies 2000. more, that to save their lives they became Souldiers to the King of *Sweden*. And *Gram* himselfe taken prisoner.

(65)

Ianuary the 20. *anno.* 1632. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhingrave* falls upon *Kirch-berg*, in the *Hunts-ruck*, and takes it in by assault; wherein 147. *Italians*, and *Burgundians* were put to the Sword, and 100. *Germans* taken prisoners.

(66)

About this time the *Rhingrave* sets upon 2. Regiments of *Spaniards*, not farre from *Kastel*: whereof one he utterly overthrew, forcing the other to retire into the fastnesse of a wood. Here were 8. Colours obtained, and afterwards presented unto the King of *Sweden*, at *Mentz*. But the *Spaniards* resolving not to put it up so, suddenly passe over 1800. Horse, and disposing one Foot Regiment in close Ambush. The *Rhinegrave* hoping of the former fortune, though hee had but 600. Horse in all with him, lost in the cloze of the Businesse some 300. men.

Ian.

(67)

January the 22. *Anno.* 1632. The Towne and Castle *Crutzenach*, wherein 600. *Germans*, and *Spaniards* were in Garrison, taken in by great assault from the King of *Sweden*; a breach first was made of the Kings Canon, thorow which the Towne was entred: the Castle being night and day besieged, at last yeelds upon hard conditions. There were lost on the Kings side, 3. Captaines, and of common Souldiers, 250.

(68)

In the beginning of *February*, *Anno.* 1632. Generall Field-Marshall *Pappenheim*, having gotten notice, how that the *Swedish* Colonell *Cag*, was with three new, and weake Regiments, Dragooners, of about 1500. men, lodged neere unto *Hoxter*, and *Corvey*, he falling into their Quarters, cut in peeces the most of them.

(69)

Before the middle of *February*, *Anno.* 1632. *Landgrave Wilhelm* of *Hessen* repriséd *Warburg*, whereinto *Pappenheim* had newly thrust a Garrison of 500. men. The Towne he tooke by storme, and all that resisted, dyed for it.

(70)

About this time Duke *William* of *Saxon Weimar*, and Generall *Bannier* do storme, and enter by force the Towne of *Gottingen*, wherein the Imperiall Colonell *Carthaus* commanded with a Garrison of

of 900. men. *Carthaus* with his Officers flinging downe their Armes, are taken prisoners, and the houses plundered.

(71)

February the 28th. *Anno.* 1632. *Gustavus Horne*, *Swedish* Field-Marshall, cut in peeces two Regiments of Generall *Tillies* Horse, obtaines 2. Cornets, the rest together with the baggage being all burnd within a mile of *Bamberg*. But *Gustavus Horne* likewise in forsaking *Bamberg*, lost 500. prisoners. *Henry William*, Count of *Solms* wounded, whereof he dyed in *March* following at *Sweinfurt*.

(72)

Gustavus Horne in recovering *Mergentheim* first of all defeated 800. new-come Imperialists, who had thought to have thrust themselves into the Towne. The Garrison after this being roundly besieged, and for two or three dayes battered, came to a composition the 16. of *December Anno.* 1631.

(73)

Whereas the King of *Sweden* besieged the Citie *Donawerth*, wherein were some 1200. Foote. 500. Horse, and 500. of the *Bavarian* trained Bands, and *Rodulph Maximilian*, Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg* being their Governour, perceiving that they were neither able to resist the King, nor to stay the expectation of reliefe; thought a little before breake of day to have, under favour of the darkenesse, marcht out of the Towne over the Bridge, towards *Bavaria*, this designe of theirs was hindred by Colonell *Hebron*: that though *Saxon Lawenburg*, and some few with him got safely over, yet

1632. the rest that would have followed, betwixt 3. and 400. of them being cut downe, and 400. taken prisoners, the 27. of *March*, *Anno.* 1632. *Donawerth* being thus taken, the Kings Troopes falling upon 400. Imperiall Souldiers, in a Castle not farre from *Donawerth*, kill 200. of them in the Castle, and the rest were taken prisoners.

(74)

The 5 of *Aprill. Anno.* 1632. A great conflict happened at *Lech*, the King of *Sweden* passing the same River *Lech*, and Generall *Tilly* streightly opposing him not to come over, the Generall *Altringer* of the *Bavarians* Army with the shot of a Fieldpeece was spoyled, and carried off in the Duke of *Bavarians* owne Coach: and *Tilly* also received a Musket-shot, which proved a mortall wound unto him. The Duke of *Bavaria* himselfe, and the whole Army fled by great disorder, some 1000. men of the *Bavarians* Army were here slaine, with many great Commanders, and under Officers.

(75)

In the end of *April*, *Anno.* 1632. *Pappenheim* being come with an Army of 10000. Horse, and Foote, in the City of *Stade* falls upon 4. Companies of the *Swedish* Colonell *Monroes*, and a *Swedish* Regiment of Generall Major *Leslyes*, cuts them off, takes 19 Colours, and some of the Captaines, and Officers prisoners.

In

10.

Sent from the Emperour the 10. of Octob. A° 1626 with 6000. against the rebellious Boores into Austria Afterwards was made Field-Marshall to Generall Tilly over the Imperiall & Bauarian Army. was strucken with a bollet of a Falconet in the Battel of Lutzen y 6 of No. A° 1632

10

(76)

In the beginning of *June an.* 1632. the Imperiall Generall *Cratz*, with 2000. Foote, and Baron of *Cronenburg* with his Regiment of Horse, together with 2. Regiments of *Crabats*, besieged and takes the Imperiall City of *Weissenburg*: the *Swedish* Garrison, consisting of 8. Companies of Foot, and 2. of Horse, refusing to turne to the Imperiall party, had all their throats cut. The Towne plundered, the chiefe Citizens, and Ministers were carried away prisoners, the Gates of the City burnt downe to the ground.

(77)

Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* in the pursuite, of the Imperiall Army under *Ossa*, lights upon one of his bravest Regiments, consisting of 2000 men, and conducted by *Hannibal*, Count of *Hohen-ems*: all which hee had utterly rowted and defeated; tooke the Count, with 400. prisoners, and 8. Ensignes. This defeate happned about *Isne. an.* 1632.

(78)

Sir *Patrick Ruthven* then *Swedish* Governour in the City of *Ulm*, falling upon some 1000. Boores stirred up by their Land-lords against the *Swedes*, killed 400. of them about *Kempten*. Others of them being busie at *Zipperiden*, where almost 800. were cut in peeces, 300. more of them in an other place were affrighted, and disarmed by the *Swedes*, *Anno.* 1632.

(79)

The Imperialists falling upon 5. troops of the Elector

of *Saxonies* Horse, then lying at *Rakonick* in *Bohemia*, where the *Saxons* were surprised, and knockt downe, scarce 120. of them escaping with their lives, and losse of two Cornets. *Anno.* 1632.

(80)

The *Saxons* Forces, under the leading of Baron *Hoffkirck*, defeated 900. *Crabats*, and take 11. Cornets from them, about *Prage*. Three Ensignes of the Imperialists, that had before cut off 5. Companies of *Saxons* at *Rakonick*; were almost every man of them cut in peeces, by the *Saxons* againe, before the Gates of *Prage*. *Anno.* 1632.

(81)

Iuly the 30. *Anno* 1632. Colonell *Sparr* was sent out from Generall *Walstein*, in his encamping before *Norimberg*, with 8. Cornets of Horse, and 20. Troopes of *Crabats*, and 500. Muskettiers to cut off the *Swedish* Colonell *Dubatel* in his retreat from *Freyenstat*. But the King of *Sweden* with his Dragooners falling upon the *Walsteiners*, rowted, and defeated them. *Sparre* himselfe, with his Lieutenant Colonell *Tertskie* taken prisoner, together with 4. Captaines, divers Officers, and above 100. Common Souldiers, 3. Cornets were then obtained, and 2. Ensignes. 600 of the *Walsteiners* were slaine upon the place; and divers more drowned in the River, and Moorish places. On the Kings side were not many slaine; but amongst them was Colonell *Ries*. This was done about *Burghtan*.

Iuly

Came first against the Mansfeldishe & Weinmarishe Forces into Silesia out of Hungary the. 16 Apr: Aº 1626. prevailed against ye King of Dennemarck: was quitted of his Generallship Aº 1630. & againe recalled to it Aº 1632. Lost the Battel before Lutz Was killed wth a Partisan from Cap: Debrex at Egra. Feb: 25 Aº 1634

11

(82)

July, the 20. *Anno.* 1632. *Landgrave Wilhelm* of Heſſen with a partee of 500. Horſe, & as many Muskettiers lighting upon 3. Companies of Imperialiſts, killed 100. of them, tooke 2. Cornets, and 500. priſoners. 150. of the Imperialiſts more ſlaine the ſame time about *Sweinfurt*.

(83)

June, the 23. *Anno* 1632. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* came before the Port of *Ehingen*; thoſe hee breakes with a petard; he puts 200. Imperialiſts therein to the Sword, who had before ſurpriſed the *Swediſh* Officers in the ſame place.

(84)

By this time Duke *Bernhard* ſurpriſed the Towne of *Fueſſen*, opening the Gates by Petards, and Scaladoes; wherein 1500. men of the Imperiall Generall *Altringers* old Regiments were in Garriſon: 300. of which being in the heate of ſlaughter were cut off; the reſt flung downe their Armes, and were taken priſoners.

(85)

Upon the 24th. of *Auguſt*. *Anno.* 1632. a bloody conflict fell out betwixt the King of *Sweden*, and the Imperiall Army before *Norimberg*, where on the Kings ſide were ſlaine. The Count of *Erpach* who dyed of his wounds: Generall Major *Boetius* Lieutenant Colonell *Scepter*, Rittmaſter *Maurice* of *Malsburg* with Rittmaſter *Crailsheim* all men of account.

Divers

Divers other Captaines, Lieutenants, Ensignes, and other inferiour Officers there lost their lives, with 800. common Souldiers, wounded on the Kings likewise the Count of *Eberstein*, *Castel*, & *Thurn* all Colonels, together with divers other Captaines side, Rittmasters, and other Officers, of common Souldiers there were some 1500. wounded. On the Imperiall and *Walsteiners* side slaine 1000. of common Souldiers of acount were slaine the Lord *Fugger*, Colonell *Aldobrandino*, Colonell *Don Maria de Caraffa*. Some dayes after this Battell, the King going out upou a party falles upon some *Walsteiners*, 250. of them he cut in peeces, divers prisoners they left behind them.

(86)

In the end of *August*. *Anno*. 1632. The King of *Sweden* in his removing from *Norimberg* cutts the throats of 350. *Crabats* by *Rain*, and tooke 7. Ensigns from them.

(87)

About this time 14. *Hassian* Troopes of Horse sent to relieve the Towne *Volckmarsen* were discovered, and surprised by the *Pappenheimers*, of these were 200. slaine, and as many prisoners, with the losse of 9. Ensignes, and all their Baggage. The Towne was yeelded presently upon it to *Pappenheim*.

(88)

September the 20. *Anno*. 1632. Generall *Pappenheim* pursuing the *Swedish* Generall *Baudissin* and Skiermishing with him 20. *English* miles together, did very much spoile upon the *Swedish*, and cut

cut of all the ſicke, and tyred men, that could not ſo faſt follow: There being ſlaine on both parties. ſome 1000. men. This was about *Hebenhuſen.*

(89)

Auguſt the 17. *Anno.* 1632. A great fight was betweene the *Swediſh*, and Imperialieſts before *Steinaw*, where the Imperiall Leager then was under *Don Balthaſar di Marradas* with ſome 12000 ſtrong. The *Swediſh* Colonell, and the *Saxons* Field-Marſhall *Arnheim* falling upon the Imperialiſts Horſe quarters, they after a charge or two tooke the rowte upon it: running towards *Sweinitz*, and *Breſlaw*; ſome 4000. of their Foote having thruſt themſelves into the Fort of *Steinaw*. In theirs encounter were ſlaine above 2000. Imperialiſts. The *Swediſh* hereupon recovered the Paſſe, and Fort of *Steinaw*. Upon *Auguſt* the 31. the Imperiall Generall Sergeant Major *Schaffgotzki* was alſo overthrown by *Arnheim* betwixt the *Oder*, & *Namſtaw*; where 1200. Imperialiſts loſt their lives, the reſt fled, and their Colonell *Eckſtad* with many Officers taken.

Upon

12

Don Balthasar di Marradas

Sent from the Emperour with. 2 Rigiments of Spaniards & 19. Jul: 1620 into Bohemia afterwards left Chiefe Commander in thes parts by Walstein. fled out Prage at ye Saxons coming. 1 of Nov: 1632. recovered & lost againe some places in Bohemia: defeated at Steinaw and before Breslaw by Arnheim 1633.

12

(90)

Upon the 6. of *November Anno.* 1632. happened the long, cruell, bloudy, and bravely fought Battell of *Lutzen*, which in continuall exercise in one place or other had lasted from 9. in the morning untill night, in which the *Swedes* by the valour of Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar*, and Generall Major *Kniphousen* did overthrow, and put to flight the Imperiall Army, and their Generalissimo Duke of *Friedland*. 9000. men were slaine upon the place; and many a brave man dyed of the anguish of his wounds miserably. Of great Commanders slaine on the Kings side; Firſt, the King of *Swedens* Majesty himselfe, whose death is never enough to be lamented. Next to the King was *Grave Neeles*, Duke *Ernst* of *Anhalt*, Count of *Thurn*, Colonell *Wildenstein*, Colonell *Winckel*, Sergeant Major Generall *Isler*, and Colonell *Gersdorff*; with divers Lieutenants Colonells, Majors, Rittmasters, and Captaines. On the Imperiall side; the Abbot of *Fulda*; the Count of *Pappenheim* Field Marshall: Count *Berthold Wallenstein*: Sergeant Major Generall *Breuner*, Lo. *Westrumb*, *Lan*, *Comargo*, *Witzleb*, and *Foves* all Colonels: together with *Taxheim*, *Lampert*, and *Cammerhoff* Lieutenant Colonels; besides Majors, Captaines of Horse, and Foote, and other Officers.

(91)

Gustavus Horn Swedish Field Marshall, and the *Rhinegrave Otto Ludowick* obtained a noble Victory before *Wiseloch* the 16. of *August. Anno.* 1632. defeated a thousand Horse-men of the

the very flower of the Imperiall Army, led by Colonell *Vitzthumb*, and *Montbaillion*, where Colonell *Montbaillion* was shot dead, and so his Leutenant Colonell fell at the same time by him. Divers Rittmasters were there dismounted, and above 400. of the common Souldiers slaine.

(92)

October the 15th. 1632. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegrave* falling upon the Imperiall Army under Count of *Salm*, who with 4000. Boores. 2000 Souldiers, and 600. Horse intend to relieue *Benfeld*, which was by *Gustavus Horn* besieged, kills 600. of them, and takes about 150. prisoners, whereupon the rest retyred unto *Molsheim*.

(93)

Upon the 30. of *October Anno.* 1632. was the strong Towne, and Fort *Benfeld* delivered to *Gustavus Horn*, who from the 12. of *September* untill the 30. of *October*, had streightly besieged, and many times assaulted. The Imperiall Governour having done, and suffered as much as might be expected from a man in his place, had lost above 400. in all this time of his men, marching out with 400. Foot, and 220. Horsemen.

(94)

The 16. of *November*. 1632. whereas 12. Cornets of the *Brisachers* Horse, were resolved to affront *Gustavus Hornes* Quarter, and to attempt the relieving of *Colmar*, *Rhinegrave Otto Ludwick*, with

3 Rege-

3. Regiments flyes in upon the necks of them, kills, takes, and disperses them, scarce 100. of them recovering with safety unto *Brisach*, 7. Ensignes hee tooke from them, and that he might pursue the victory, falls likewise upon the Imperialists at *Wittenew* hard by *Ensisheim*, where 300. hee knockt downe upon the place, and amongst them 2. Barons of *Reiffenberg*, Lieutenant Colonell *Roben*, a Sergeant Major. 6. Horse Captaines, with divers Cornets and under Officers. Colonell *Ascanio* their chiefe commander being escaped with 3 Cornets of Horse, the remainder of 1200.

(95)

The 8. of *December*, *Anno.* 1632. the *Swedish* Colonell *Zillhart* of *Gustavus Horne's* Army, and Lieutenant Colonell *Remthinger* with a reasonable partee steale suddenly upon *Endingen*, where the Imperiall Colonell *Croneck* with 5. Troopes of Horse was enquartered, who was himselfe in the very beginning of the fight shot dead upon the place, above 100. of his men slaine, and all the rest dispersed, and the Towne of *Endingen* taken.

(96)

The 9. of *January*, *Anno.* 1633. the Vantcurriers of *Gustavus Horn* Army falling upon 200. *Bauarian* Dragooners not farre from *Memmingen*, kill the most of them, whereupon *Gustavus Horn* with his whole Army aduanced towards the *Bavarian*, and Imperiall Army under Duke of *Feria* skirmish with them, and defeate 2. Regiment of Horse, where the chiefest Officers were slaine, 6. Cornets

1633. Cornets taken, and the reſt priſoners.

(97)

January, the 28. *Anno.* 1633. the *Swediſh* Colonell *Canofsky* having gotten intelligence of 1700 Imperiall Horſe, and 1500. Muskettiers comming upon him to ſurpriſe him, and his forces, preſently gathered his men together, falls with fury upon the Imperialiſts, and diſperſed them, forced the reſt to runne away into *Fryburg*, tooke 400. priſoners, and killing 400 of them.

(98)

In the end of *January*. *Anno.* 1633. 4000. Imperialiſts tooke by force that Fort of *Oppelen*. But the *Saxon* Colonell *Sneider* falling upon them, cut in peeces 300. of them, and put the reſt unto a diſorderly retreate. Not long after this Skirmiſh, the *Swediſh*, and *Saxon* Forces comming againe upon the Imperialiſts at *Strelen*, where they were beaten off, with ſlaugther of ſome 500 men.

(99)

The 24th. of *March*. *Anno.* 1633. After Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* had taken the Towne *Herrieden*, *Dan*, and *Ohrenbaw* by aſſault, the Imperiall Generall *John de Werth* with 40. troupes of Horſe comming to reliefe, and to beate of the *Swediſh*, Duke *Bernhard* falls upon them, killed more then 400. of the Imperialiſts, the reſt eſcaping with loſſe of 2. Cornets, and ſome priſoners.

In

(100)

In the middle of *Aprill, Anno* 1633. The *Swedish* Colonell *Dubatel* with 5. Troopes of Horse falling into the Quarters of 3. Troopes of *Crabats*, at *Wonsidel*, hee cut in peeces the most of them, takes 3. Ensignes, and their Colonell, with some Officers prisoners. Few dayes after *Dubatel* light upon 1600. other *Crabats*, that scoured up and downe the country, cut the throates of the most of them, carrying away their 8. Ensignes.

(101)

The 25. of *Aprill, anno.* 1633. Duke *George* of *Luneborg*, *Swedish* General, having besieged *Hamelen* upon the River *Weser*; 30. Cornets of Horse, and 12. Ensignes of Foote, under command of the Imperiall Generall *Bonninghusen*, and the Bishop of *Osenbrug* came to the relieve of this Towne, whereupon Duke *Luneborg* sent the Lieutenant Generall *Melander* with some Regiments of Horse and Foote against them, who encountring with the Imperialists at *Angeren*, neere the City of *Lemgow*, killing, and destroying them utterly. There were slaine upon the place of this Battle almost the halfe part of this Imperiall Army, and amongst them Colonell *Haxthusen*, Colonell *Dunbert*, Colonell *Aschenburg*, with divers Captaines and Officers, and 9. Ensignes were taken.

(102)

Iune the 4. *Anno.* 1633. The *Swedish* under the leading of Colonell *Deloni* fell upon 1600. Impe-

rialists and Bavarians before the City of Memmingen, where the Imperialists were defeated, and knockt downe, few of them escaping with their lives into Memmingen.

(103)

About this time, the Swedish Field-Marshall Gustavus Horne having taken with composition the strong Fort of Pappenheim, the Imperiall Generall Altringer sends 1500. Crabats to attempt the Swedish; but the Swedish being ready to entertaine them, kill 300. of them, and drive the rest to a shamefull retreate.

Upon

Came into Germany with ye king of Sweden. 1630 was first sent with a Army towards Silesia. then afterwards Generall of a particular Army by himselfe in Franconia Alsatia & Swabenz land. where he much prevailed against the Cæsarean & Bavarian Forces. was taken prisoner by ye K: of Hung: in ye Battel of Norlingen. 27 Aug: 1634

13

(104)

Upon the 28th. of *June*, *Anno*. 1633. A bloody Battell was fought at *Oldendorp*, where the Imperialiſts, who had gathered a new Army under the leading of Generall *Merode*, and Count of *Cronsfeld*, comming the ſecond time to the reliefe of *Hamelen*, by the manhood of the *Swediſh* Generals, as Duke of *Luneborg*, Generall *Melander*, and *Kniphouſen*, they were overthrowne, and 5000. of them ſlaine upon the place; amongſt them the Imperiall Colonell, *Quad*, *Weſtphall*, and *Dinck-lag*, Generall *Merode*, who dyed few houres after, beſides Captaines, Rittmaſters, Lieutenants, and other Officers, whoſe dead, and naked bodies were not knowne. Priſoners were taken Sergeant Major *Marſheler*, Colonell *Weſterhold*, and divers Officers more, beſides 2500. Common Souldiers. 13. great peeces of Ordnance, and 70. Cornets, and Enſignes, alſo taken. On the *Swediſh*, and *Haſſians* ſide ſome 200. loſt their lives. Hereupon the Towne of *Hamelem* was rendred to the *Swediſh* Conquerors.

(105)

At *Pfaffenhoven*, in *Alſatia* upon the 31. of *June*. *Anno*. 1633. Prince *Palatin* Chriſtian of *Berckenfeld* Generall of a *Swediſh* Army, by himſelfe, obtained a great Victory againſt the Duke of *Lorrlayne*, in which Battell the *Lorrlaynes* Army was wholy ruinated, and defeated; leaving all

their Ordnance. and Baggage behind them with the losse of 1000. men; the *Swedish* Garrison in *Pfaffenhoven* likewise in the heate of this encounter fell out, cutting of, and dispersing 500. of the *Lorraynes* Muskettiers. Of the *Swedish* were slaine the Generall of the Ordnance *Schulthes*, and Baron of *Ruppa*; of common Souldiers slaine, and hurt some 208.

(106)

In the midle of *October* 1633. the Imperiall Generall *Bonninghusen* falling at night upon the *Swedish*, under Field Marshall *Kniphousen* neere *Paterborn* cut off a great many, tooke 200. prisoners, and 5. Ensignes of them.

(107)

November the 4th *Anno.* 1633. *Gustavus Horn Swedish* Field Marshall comming with his Army upon 3. strong Regiments of Imperialists, and *Bavarians* under the conduct of the Count *Bray* Colonell *Luirs*, and *Konig* of Generall *Altringers* Army, he gives them a shrowd defeat, put to the Sword 400. of them, and many carried away prisoners, amongst them Count of *Bray*, and divers Officers more. This Skirmish happened at *Oberndorff* neere *Balingen*.

In

(108)

In the end of the Month *November* *Anno.* 1633. the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegraves* Horse Regiment falling upon some troupes of the Imperiall Generall *Altringer* about *Mindelheim*, where after a sharpe conflict neere 1000. Imperialists were cut off, and *Altringer* himselfe had beene almost surprised.

(109)

About this time the *Swedish* Colonell *Kanoffsky* had a good fortune upon that *Pleskowish* Regiment of *Crabats*, which he utterly routed at *Wangen*; their Liutenant Colonell he tooke prisoner besides some other Officers, the rest being put to the Sword. A little after this the *Swedish* Generall Major *Rostein* runiated also three Regiments of Imperialists, about *Kempten* whereof many were cut in peeces, and the rest put to flight. *Anno.* 1633.

(110)

At this time the *Swedish* Generall *Rhinegrave* tooke in many places in the upper *Alsatia*, and amongst others assaulted the Towne *Rufach*, in which hee tooke Prisoners the old Earle of *Lichtenstein*, together with many other Officers, and above 500. common Souldiers, which gave

1633. gave up their names to the Rhinegrave, but the Boores were all put to the Sword, within a weeke or 10. dayes space, there were a full 1000. Imperialists cut off in severall places thereabouts. *Anno.* 1633.

In

(111)

In the end of *December Anno* 1633. the Swediſh Colonell *Cracaw* falls upon ſome Imperiall troopes of Colonell *Bucheim*, going towards *Huimolſt* neere *Landsbergen*, where he ſorely ruinated them, kills 400. takes 9. Enſignes, one Cornet and many priſoners.

(112)

December the 29. *Anno* 1633. Landgrave *William* of *Heſſen*, and the Swediſh Field-Marſhall *Kniphouſen* tooke in by a generall aſſault, the Towne of *Saltzkoten*, and whereas the Citizens thereof had dealt very treacherouſly with the Swedes, the Town was ſet on fire, by heaving and ſhooting of Granadoes in two ſeverall places, which burnt ſo fiercely, that the whole Towne quite conſumed unto aſhes; few of the Citizens and Garriſon could eſcape away, but the moſt of them were put to the ſword. The Imperiall Governour was alſo taken priſoner.

Which made an union with ye king of Sweden and 1631. did goe privately over vnto ye kings Campe at Werben and returned with 3. Regiments of Horse and 1. of Foot. for his assistance. Brought an Army of 12000. men to ioine with kings Forces at Franckford ye 20. Nov: 1631. tooke many Cities and Castles in Ringkow Westphaly. & Lower Saxony. died of a burning Feaver in Eastfriesland. 1637

(113)

Upon the 29 of *January Anno* 1634. the Swediſh Colonell *Kirkhofer* of Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weymars* Army, had the fortune to light upon the Imperiall and Bavarian Generall, *John de Werths* Regiment, conſiſting of 11. Companies, all which hee wholly routed and diſperſed, ſome priſoners he took and brought into *Deckendorff*. At the ſame time the Sergeant Major of the *Sattleriſh* Regiment, brought back three of *John de Werths* Ritmaſters. 3. Lieftenants. 2. Cornets. and above 80. priſoners. In both theſe conflicts were full 300. Imperialiſts ſlaine, the Bavarian Colonell *Swartz* taken priſoner. Not long after two Swediſh Colonells, *Roſa* and *Karpffen*, light upon Colonell *Corpus* with his Regiment of Crabats, whom falling upon unawares, they put them to flight, kill 300. and take 200 priſoners.

(114)

February the third *Anno* 1634. Landgrave *Iohn* of *Heſſen*, and the Swediſh Lieftenant Colonell *Ramell* and Colonell *Sperreuter* with 700. Horſe, fall out of *Weiſſenburg* upon the Imperialiſts, with whom they began a hard skirmiſh, 300. Dragooners and Muskettiers they cut in peeces, and tooke 800. priſoners. Amongſt which were Colonell *Snetter* and *Haſlanger*. The reſt of the Imperialiſts fled, leaving foure Enſignes, with foure Ancients, one Rittmaſter, and one Lieftenant.

(115)

The tenth of *March Anno* 1634. the Swedish Colonell *Plato* sent from Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar* unto *Mundelheim*, to surround the Crabats Regiment of *Budiani* in it, tooke the Town by assault, and put some 300. that lay in it, to the Sword; their Leiftenant Colonell hee tooke prisoner, together with many Officers.

(116)

About this time, Rhinegrave *Otto Ludowick* Swedish Generall did obtaine a great victory against the Lorraynes and Imperialists, under command of Count *Salm*, and Marquesse of *Bassompier* Generall of the Lorrayne Forces who with 7000. strong set upon him, that was little above 2000. betwixt the Town of *Senan*, and the Dorpe of *Ochsenfeld*, whereof the Lorraynes and Imperialists were slaine 2000. upon the place. Colonell *Philip* was shot. Count of *Salm*, Governour at *Zabern*, Marquisse of *Bassompier* with Colonell *Mercy*, and 600. common Souldiers were taken prisoners. The Duke of *Lorrayne* retired himselfe into *Dan*.

(117)

The 29 of *May Anno* 1634. 700. Imperialists Horsemen, and other commanded Forces, together with 700. of Foot, under the leading of Colonell *Wolckenstein*, came before the towne of *Wangen*, thinking to surprise it unawares, and in haste they assaulted it with great fury: on the other side the Commander Colonell *Kanosky* with his Swedish Garrison

Garriſon did as bravely, and reſolutely ſtand to their defences; ſo that after ſome time of reſiſtance the Imperialiſts retired; The *Swedes* iſſuing out upon them, purſued them till they came to *Ravenſpurg*, where *Canoffsky* conſtrained them to fight, and put above 500. of them to the Sword, and brought 400. priſoners with him into *Wangen*.

(118)

Whereas the loſſe of the Citie of *Regenſpurg* ſo much diſcontented the Imperial Party, that the Cæſarian Army augmented with 2000. *Hungarians*, & the *Bavarian* Forces under the Generall *Altringer*, marched thitherward to regaine it the 17. of *May Anno* 1634. But Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* ſudden comming, was ſo terrible to the Enemy, that they preſently retired towards the upper *Palatinate*. The *Swedes* purſuing them, and overtaking the Reare, cut of 300 *Crabats*, amongſt which was their Commander *Pleſkowits* ſlaine, and tooke 400. priſoners. On the *Swediſh* ſide was Generall Major *Courville* ſhot through the body, whereof he died immediately. But the *Bavarians* joyning with the Imperiall Army under the King of *Hungary*, both which together conſiſting of 30000. Foot, and 15000. Horſe, applying themſelves to the ſiege, intending to make an aſſault upon the Citie, when they could make a ſufficient breach by battery. Hereupon *May* the 26. with an 100. peeces of Ordnance begin to batter it. Preſently after, they made an aſſault, but were repulſed with the loſſe of 500. men, by the *Swediſh* Garriſon out of the Citie, taking priſoner of the

Imperiall Colonell *Breuner*, divers other Officers, yea the *Swedes* they surprise many *Crabats* in severall places, which were put to the Sword with their commander *Budiani*; that also in this first assault of the Imperialists 3000. lost their lives, *July* the 10. was the last assault upon the Citie on all sides, wherein 4000. Imperialists, likewise miserably from the *Swedish* were cut in peeces. But whereas the Garrison and Citizens had for a long time, behaved themselves stoutly in defence of the Citie, even to the admiration of the Imperialists, who had before it, by their owne relation, 8000. slaine upon the place, 6000. others who had runne away, made 15000. Canons shot upon the Town, cast above 2000. Granadoes into it, and 465 Sallies endured from within, the Citie is at last surrendred upon honourable conditions.

King

Ferdinand the third king of Hungarie and Bohemia proclaimed king of the Romanes the 11. Dec: 1636 at Ratisbone

Which Citie he for a long time besieged, most fierceli assaulted, and at last took from the Swedens vpon honourable Conditions the 16 July. 1634. Fought a bloody Battel with Duke Bernhard of Saxon Wemar, & Gustavus Horn Generalls of ye Swedish Army. before ye Citie of Nordlingen and obtained the victory against them the. 27 Aug: 1634.

(119)

May the 12. *Anno* 1634. Duke *Georg* of *Luneborg Swediſh* Generall, having received certaine intelligence, that the Imperialiſts, and *Leaguiſh* Forces conſiſting of ſome 3000. men, had an intent to releeſe the Towne of *Hildeſheim*, which he ſtill beſieged; he ſends 1330. Horſes in all of his, under Colonell *King* towards the Enemy, where began, not farre from the Towne *Bevern*, a ſharp conflict betwixt them; at laſt the *Swediſh* were victorious, the oppoſite parties were put to a Suddaine flight, with great loſſe and ſlaughter. The Proteſtant Forces purſuing them ſo furiouſly, that they were head long tumbled into the river of *Weſer*; the way of *Bevern* was ſtrowed and ſcattered full of dead carcaſſes, there were very few that eſcaped, and the moſt of them were afterwards found and ſlaine. Priſoners were taken ſome 300. amongſt which was one Colonell Lievetenant. one Colonell the Earle of *Eſſenfeld*, and an Earle of *Wangenburg*.

(120)

The Imperial Commander *Bonninghuſen* was with Generall *Geleen* beſieging the Towne of *Coesfeld*, to which they gave two fierce aſſaults the 17. and 19. of *May*. *Anno* 1634. at which aſſaults, they were bravely received, and repulſed with great loſſe, and whileſt they lay at the ſiege, the *Swediſh* and *Heſſiſh* Troupes came ſuddenly in the neck of them, and after a furious encounter for the ſpace of foure houres doubtfull, the moſt part of their Foot Forces were diſperſed, and a great many of them ſlaine:

slaine: and pursuing the Horsemen betwixt *Ham* and *Lunen*, 500. of them were slaine; with the rest of the Horsemen *Bonninghusen* and *Geleen* retired to *Lunen*, which the *Swedish* after the third assault had it also surrendred: 4000. Souldiers which were therein are come over to the *Swedes*.

(121)

About this time Generall Lieftenant *Melander* of the *Hassian* Army, marching against the Army of the Catholique *Leaguers* in *Westphalia*, overtooke their Foot forces, and put 1500. of them to the Sword; the rest under the command of Generall *Bonninghusen* and *Geleen*, fled in a confused order into *Hamme*, wherein he left a Garrison under his Colonell Lieftenant *Veglen*; which Towne the *Swedish* went to assault, there the Petards were imployed and took such effect, that though the Souldiers defended themselves stoutly from the walls, yet the Citie was taken the 27. of *May*. *Anno* 1634. to the great confusion and most totall ruine of the *Leaguish* Catholick Army; and more than the fourth part of the same Armie was put to the Sword.

(122)

After this the *Swedish* Army being brought before the Citie of *Munster*, the *Swedish* Generall Duke of *Luneborg* without delay summoneth the Citie, to be surrendred unto him: but they giving an deniall answer, the *Swedish* did continue the siege. A party of some 1000. strong sallyed out of the Citie, to fetch provision in it, in their returne were met by some *Hassians*, and *Swedens* in the Army

Army, who put 800, of them to the sword, and and tooke from them all the provision. *An.* 1634. 1634.

Came to the king of Sweden and maide Generall in Lower Saxony with 5000. men Swedish Forces. 1. May 1631 besieged and tooke many places obtained 2. glorious Victorie against the Imperialists the 21 Juny 1633 at Oldendorp the other before Hildesheim. 5. of July 1634.

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(123)

Upon the third of *May. Anno.* 1634. Generall Fieldmarſhall *Arnheim* of the *Saxons* Army obtained a memorable battle, and brave ſucceſſefull victory againſt the Imperialiſts at *Lignitz*: where the onſet and firſt ſhocke of the Battell was very hot and fury, continuing with great obſtinacy and bloody oppoſition, the ſpace of five houres: the *Saxons* Canons being three times loſt to the Imperialiſts, and three times with much occiſion recovered againe from them by the *Saxons*: the Imperiall *Curaſſiers* and the *Crabats* did ſhew much valour, and reſolution for the moſt part of the Battell, till in the end the victory inclined to the *Saxons* ſide. The Imperialiſts fleeing towards *Lignitz* were purſued and cut in peeces, by the *Saxons* with an exceeding great ſlaughter, above 4000. Imperialiſts were ſlaine upon the place; amongſt whom were Colonell *Bigots*, two Generall Majors, the Lieftenant Colonell of *Winſen* Regiment, foure other Officers and Commanders, and 1400. taken priſoners. Colonell *Troſt* was dangerouſly wounded, and ſo was *Coloredo* the Generall himſelfe, and Colonell *Winſe*. Colonell *Goſlitz* was taken priſoner, moſt of the Captaines of the Foot Forces were ſlaine. Of the *Saxons* party ſlaine about 400. whereof 2. Ritmaſters, 5. Cornets, and foure Ancients, and 200. hurt: 36. Enſignes. nine peeces of Ordnance. 27. Cornets won in the field, and two others more in purſuing of the Enemy.

(124)

The 6. of *May. A.* 1634. The Imperiall Commander *Goltz* comming with 5000. men to besiege *Oppelen*, began to assault it in 5. severall places at once. But the *Saxon* Garrison under Command of Colonell *Sneider*, did their best to keep the Imperialists out. That 140. of them lay dead in the ditch neere the breach, three or foure one over another, and neere the other workes lay scattered here and there, a great many carcases, in so much that above 400. were found dead upon the place, and more then were slaine, were hurt and wounded. The Commander *Goltz* was slaine, the Lieftenant Colonell *Sieghose* was shot in the shoulder. foure Captaines with some Lieftenants and Ancients lost their lives, leaving their Ordnance alone upon the Batteries, and ranne away.

(125)

The fift of *Aprill Anno* 1634. The Army of the Catholique League, after some resistance, having taken the Towne of *Hexter* by assault, the Imperialists made their victory exceeding bloody: sparing neither armed or unarmed, man, woman, or child, putting all to the Sword, and what the Sword could not spoile, they caused the fire to consume, and the dead corpes they cast into the river *Weser*: yea did most inhumanely and butcherly murther and hew in peeces, without respect either of age, sex, or condition: the *Hessish* Generall Lieftenant *Melander* hearing of the cruelty of the Imperialists, sending 1200. Horsemen before his

his Army againſt them, put above 500. to the Sword, and tooke 4. Companies of them priſoners.

(126)

Iune the ſeventh *Anno* 1634. Betwixt *Landshut* and *Pfaffenhoven* in *Bavaria*, *Guſtavus Horn* having the purſuit of the *Bavarian* Generall *Iohn de Werth*, cut in peeces 900. of the *Bavarians*, and *Iohn de Werth* himſelfe hardly eſcaped.

(127)

Iune the 14. *Anno.* 1634. Generall Field Marſhall *Horn* did repriſe and take by aſſault the Towne *Aicha*, put the moſt of the Towneſmen and Souldiers to the ſword, hanged the perfidious Commander, who contrary to the agreement and his promiſe, had repoſſeſt himſelfe of the place, from which hee had ſo lately been ejected, before one of the gates, and burned the Towne to the ground.

(128)

Iuly the 12. *Anno* 1634. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* and *Guſtavus Horn* taking *Landshut* in *Bavaria* by aſſault, fired the Caſtle and Suburbs, pillaged the Citie, and put as many as they found in Armes to the Sword. Hither was *Altringer* the *Bavarian* Field Marſhall ſent with ſome troups to ſuccour it, a man knowne to the world, for a prudent and valiant Souldier, but he in a battell being ſlaine, with a ſhot through the head, his Army was routed.

Iuly (129)

Upon the 26. and 27. of *August Anno* 1634. the great, sore, and bloody Battell was fought before *Norlingen*, in which the King of *Hungary* together with the *Bavarians* and *Spanish* Army, under *Cardinall Infant* of *Spaine*, prevailed against the two *Swedish* Generalls Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*, and *Gustavus Horn*, so that the *Swedish* Army being overlayed, and oppressed with multitude of the Imperialists, *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Forces, was forced to give ground, and so were beaten and disordered, that many of the old and best Infanteria were slaine, and divers of the best Commanders killed, hurt, or taken prisoners: amongst others the valiant *Gustavus Horn*, who himselfe, together with the Fieldmarshall *Cratz*, the Generall Major *Rostein*, the Generall Major *Schafelitzki*, Colonell *Hume*, Lieftenant Colonell *Stuart* and *Forbes*, and other high and under Officers were taken prisoners. The young Marquesse *Friderick* of *Anspach*, the Lord *Zerotin*, Colonell, *Sneidewind*, which commanded as Generall Major, Colonell *Wettberger*, Colonell *Grun*, Colonell Lieftenant *Willibart*, Sergeant Major *King*, and seven Scots Captaines, besides Lieftenants, Ensignes, and other Officers were slaine upon the place of Battell. Generall Lieftenant *Hoffkirchen*, and many of other Officers and Commanders were wounded and hurt: what and how many of common Souldiers on both sides were slaine, man had no certainty of it. After this bloody Encounter was ended, the Citie of *Norlin-*

gen

gen, being yeilded to the King of *Hungary*.
17

Joyned with the Imperiall Campe at Norlingen 22 Aug: 1634. wth 12000 Italian & Spainish forces in wch fight he gayned much glory & is Gouerner of Brabant. etc:
17

(130)

The Imperiall Army came from thence, before the Imperiall Citie of *Hailbrun*, and troubled the ſame with no Ordnance, but only with Granadoes, in ſuch manner, that at once, there were ſet on fire, and burnt to the ground, above 140. houſes. A *Swediſh* Lieftenant Colonell *Senger* of *Smidbergers* Regiment, commanding in the Towne, being ſlaine in a ſally, and the Towne taken, in the end of *Auguſt*. *Anno* 1634.

(131)

Whereas *July* the fift *Anno* 1634. The Imperialiſts under command, of the Colonells *Waldeck* and *Schelhammer*, who brought together above 400. Horſe and Foot to *Neuſtat*, did the ſecond attempt to relieſe *Hildeſheim*, were by the Proteſtants Army, under the *Swediſh* Generall Commiſſary *Anderſon*, and Generall Lieftenant *Uſler* defeated; within one houre they fled in a diſordered confuſion, and the reſt of the Army, within a ſhort ſpace was ſo utterly routed, that of 2500. Horſe, ſcarce 250. returne to *Neuſtat*; their Foot Forces, being at the firſt 1500. were almoſt ſlaine upon the place. About 1000. priſoners were taken, amongſt which were two Lieftenants Colonells, two Majors, ſeven Ritmaſters, three Captaines, 11. Lieftenants 9. Cornets, and 13. Standards. The Citie of *Hildeſheim* whereupon, when they within ſaw themſelves deprived of all ſuccour, *July* the 17. was delivered to the *Swedes*.

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After the Battell at *Lignitz*, the *Saxons* Armie under Lieftenant Generall *Arnheim*, marched towards *Olaw*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Roſtick*, being advertiſed of the *Saxons* comming, burnt the whole Towne to the ground, and betooke himſelfe into the Caſtle: from thence the *Saxons* did goe to *Oels*, wherein the Imperiall Governour *Don Johan de Languiall* yeilded, to the mercy of the *Saxons*, and was taken priſoner, with his 300. Souldiers; likewiſe in the purſuit of the Imperialiſts from *Namſlaw*, tooke more than 100. priſoners of them, in the moneth of *May Anno* 1634.

(133)

Upon the 29. of *Iune* 1634. the *Swediſh* Generall *Bannier*, entered into a ſet Battell with 15000. Imperialiſts, under the conduct of their Generall *Coloredo*, and got a noble victory, neere the Citie of *Griffenberg* in *Sileſia*, where the Imperialiſts loſt ſome 4000. men, ſlaine upon the place, and many Officers of account, were taken priſoners: 30. Cornets. 70. Enſignes, and 38. peeces of Ordnance were gotten by the *Swedes*, by this puiſſant Army.

(134)

Iuly the fourth *Anno* 1634. The *Saxons* Army, though not with ſtrong oppoſition tooke *Sittaw* in *Sileſia* by aſſault; which iſſue of the aſſault was bloody on both ſides; the *Saxon* Colonell Lieftenant *Wanger* was ſlaine, by a bullet of foure pound weight, with 50. common Souldiers, and the

the Maſter of the Horſe, to the Duke *Saxon Lawenburg*, received a mortall wound: whereof hee died few houres after. On the Imperiall ſide within was ſlaine the chiefe Commander, Lieftenant Colonell *Fuchs*, two Captaines, and 60. Souldiers, the reſt were taken priſoners, with 12. Enſignes, and two ſtandards of the Enemy. The Citie being plundered by the Souldiers in the furie.

(135)

About this time, the *Saxon* Commander *Donner*, who was guarded with ſome 400. Horſe, lighted upon the young *Maximilian* of *Wallenſtein*, of the Imperiall Army, who held his Randevouz neere *Glatz* in *Sileſia*, routed his troops, carried away 300. priſoners, and amongſt them two Captaines.

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As the *Saxon* Colonell *Daube* tooke the Citie of *Elnbogen*, upon the river *Eger*, he by a ſtratageme, though it was both well fortified, and well manned, and had but one way of comming to it, quickly entered, and put the Imperiall Garriſon therein to the Sword. *July* the 15. *Anno* 1634.

(137)

At this time, the *Saxon* Generall Lieftenant *Arnheim*, and the *Swediſh* Generall *Bannier* being ſate downe before the Citie of *Prage*, with their Army, they played upon the Citie, with their Canons, for the ſpace of three dayes, and were replayed unto from thence in the like kind, with

great losse on both sides. 900. men of the *Saxons*, and *Swedes* there being slaine, of the Imperiall Garrison within consisting of 14000. men, under the Command of *Coloredo*, and *Don Balthasar*, two expert and valiant Souldiers, which neither omitted the fortification of the Citie against assaults, nor shunned the danger of fight, lost their lives some 600. after this the *Swedes* and *Saxons* marching off.

(138)

The 25. of *August Anno* 1634. Generall *Bannier* comming with his Army, before the Towne of *Satz*, distant from *Egra* three German miles, upon the Borders of *Bohemia*, the Imperialists within standing out after his summons, tooke it by force, putting all to the sword in it.

Came into Germany with the King of Sweden 1630. employed afterwards from ȳ King with a Strong Army towards Tyrole Bavaria Lower Saxony and Silesia: did admirable good service in ȳ Battel of Leipzig 1631. is yet still Generall & Chiefe Commander of all ȳ Swedish Army in Pomerland and upon those borders, where he lately ȳ 3. Oct: 1636. obtained a memorable Victory against ȳ Imp: & Saxons Forces at Wichtock

(139)

The *Swediſh* and *Saxons* Armies joyntly marching forward in *Bohemia*, did obtaine a bloody victory! on the Enemies ſide, in taking by aſſault the Towne of *Limpurg*; wherein did lie foure Companies of Imperiall Dragooners, and three of Foot; the Souldiers aſſiſted with the Citizens, and Boores, and women, threw burning pitch and ſcalding water upon the Proteſtants Army, made what reſiſtance they were able, but their unadviſed Action, and deſperate obſtinacy, provoked the invaders to anger, which was not pacified, but with the death of above 2000. perſons in that Citie. The principall Commander in the midſt of the ſlaughter with 150. Souldiers retired into the Caſtle, craved quarter, but was likewiſe put to the Sword with all thoſe, that were with him. After this cruell victory, ſome Imperiall ſuccours were comming to releeſe this place, but thoſe the *Swedes* encountered alſo, ſlew a great many, tooke the Waggons and carriages, and forced the reſt to a confuſed flight *Auguſt*. the 6. *Anno* 1634.

(140)

Auguſt the 12. 1641. Generall *Bannier* advancing with his Army towards *Brundeiſ*, where hee firſt got the bridge from the Imperialiſts, and broke it downe, then cut in peeces 300. *Crabats*, which were hindered in their flight, and laſtly tooke the Citie.

Two

(141)

Two thouſand Imperialiſts, aſſaulted the faire Towne *Hirtzberg*, the 19. of *July*. *Anno* 1634. Although they had a ſafe-guard, from the Imperiall Field Marſhall *Coloredo*, and after a ſmall reſiſtance, made by the Inhabitants, ſet the Suburbs on fire, which was ſo increaſed by the wind, that it tooke hold of the Towne alſo, where the flame ſo prevailed, that not ſo much, as one houſe eſcaped free: but was burned to the very ground, and there periſhed in the fire ſome 36. men, and 2000. beaſts.

(142)

The *Saxon* Commander *Boſen*, which lay in Garriſon at *great Glogaw* tooke the Citie of *Luben*, in *Sileſia*, the 24. of *July* *Anno* 1634. in the night, put to the Sword all that hee found in Armes, and obtained a rich bootie, from the Imperialiſts therein.

(143)

The *Saxons* Generall Lieftenant *Arnheim*, with 21. Regiments begirting the Towne *Bautzen*, *Anno* 1634. with a ſtrong ſiege, wherein was 700. ſelected Muſquetiers, and 200. Horſemen, under the Imperiall Commander *Goltz*, which almoſt deſpairing to hold out againſt ſuch a puiſſant Army, was willing to come to an agreement, but by lamentable accident by ſome of the Imperialiſts, which were ingarriſoned in the Citie, ſome houſes were fired in the Suburbs, the wind being exceeding high and

and ſtrong, carried and diſperſed the flame into the Citie, the furions violence of it increaſing ſo faſt, that there being not one houſe left ſtanding in the whole Towne, but all conſumed in the flame, the Cathedrall Church was burned to the ground, from the top to the roofe of the Church, and all other materialls that were combuſtible. A rich and worthy Senator, of chiefe regarded in the Towne, who thought to have ſafed himſelfe, with his wife, children and familie in a Cellar, who were all there moſt miſerable conſumed. The dead carcaſſes were (as it were) baked and conſumed together, ſo that they were forced to put ſix or ſeven into one coffin and ſo bury them. There periſhed in this mercileſſe flame (beſides people, which were very many, and their number is not to be knowne) 16000. buſhells of meale, beſides other corne, innumerable heads of Cattle, with an ineſtimable value of Goods and treaſure. Three ſtreples are remaining, and whoſoever had ſeene the ruines of *Magdeburg*, and this lamentable deſtruction of *Bautzen*, muſt and would confeſſe that *Bautzen* hath more than double ſurpaſt *Magdeburg* in ſufferings; in regard that this goodly Citie in the ſpace of 17. yeeres, twice ſo miſerably hath beene deſtroyed; as in the firſt ſiege and aſſault, which did endure 27. houres together, *Anno* 1620. were alſo burnt in this Towne to the very ground, five goodly Churches, and 1136. faire and coſtly houſes, as is already mentioned. Numb. (8)

The fourth of *January* 1635. The Imperiall Commander *Bamberger*, who had formerly commanded in *Vdenheim*, for the elector of *Tryer* as the *Swedes* tooke it the yeare before, using the benefit of the frost, tooke it forcibly againe, from the *French*, and *Germaine* Souldiers, that till then held it, by an assault. Six Companies, the most of them in heat of bloud, were put to the Sword therein: the Governour himselfe was taken prisoner.

Piccolomini a great Commander first of Walz steins Army after Papp: enheim was mortally wounded in the bloody Battel of Lutzen,

Advanced with his owne and ye Cauallery which Pappeheim had Seconded ye Imperiall Army with extremitie of resolution, was twice or thrice shot: & whereas his Regiment was that wch first Charged, when ye king of Swē: was slaine, Walstein rewarded him as much, as was better, then 100000 pound Sterlings. 1632 Comanded afterwards ye principall part of ye k: of Hun: Army, was sent to assist ye Spanish Cardinall Aº. 1637

(145)

January the 17. *Anno* 1634. Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſaw Dillenburg* tooke the ſtrong Fort *Braunfels*, three *Engliſh* miles from the Citie of *Mentz*, to the terrour of the Imperialiſts, 1400. of whom being quartered thereabout, by aſſault, having maſtered the out-workes, fell upon the head watch, whom he put to the Sword, applied his petards to the gates one, he fired the reſt of the gates and ſo entred, one Lieftenant, two Captaines, three Lieftenants, one Cornet, three Ancients, and many under Officers, and 156. common Souldiers were taken priſoners, beſides the loſſe of many, who were ſlanie.

(146)

February the 28. *Anno* 1635. A ſharp Gonflict fell out betwixt the Imperialiſts, and the *French*, together with Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* troupes, before the Citie of *Speyer*, in which the *French* and *Swediſh* prevailed againſt the Imperialiſts, that rhey retired towards the Fort of the ſame Citie, 800. of them being partly ſlaine in the Battaile, and in part taken priſoners by Duke *Bernhard*. After this Duke *Bernhard* fell upon the gates of the Suburbs, though it was guarded with 400. men, 300. of theſe were put to the Sword, and the reſt ſaved by the mercy of the Conquerour. On the Aſſailants ſide, were ſlaine about ſixtie men, and about that number wounded. They of qualitie were theſe, a *French* Baron, Commander of the Regiment of *Normand*,

1635. *Normandy*. one Lieftenant, one Enſigne, and a Captaine more of the *French* Army. Of the Enemies were ſlaine 600. After this bloody Encounter the Imperiall Garriſon in *Speyer*, being now brought to 500. Foot, and 300. Horſe, 900. others being ſlaine in this ſhort time of the ſiege, and many taken priſoners, yeelded upon diſcretion. *Meternick* the late Commander and *Hartemberg* Commander of the military men, and *Gotz* the Colonell, who was dangerouſly wounded, with 80. Officers became priſoners, to the *Swediſh* and *French* Generalls. This Citie of *Speyer*, was firſt taken by *Mansfeld*, then retaken by *Tilly*, lately recovered by the King of *Sweden*, repoſeſſed by *John de Werth*, conquered againe by the *French* in this ſiege, and afterwards taken in againe by *Gallas*.

(147)

The 21. of *March*, *Anno* 1635. The Earle of *Eberſtein*, Generall Major of the *Haſſian* Army, ſurpriſed and defeated 1200. *Crabats*, and obtained a noble conqueſt neere *Hirchsfeld* in *Haſſia*. *Jlo* Lieftenant Colonell, who was commander of theſe *Crabats*, himſelfe being ſhot through the head, moſt of his Souldiers & Officers were ſlaine, and the reſt, which eſcaped with their lives, made priſoners, whom with their baggage, and 500. goodly Horſes the Count of *Eberſtein*, Governour of the ſame Citie, brought into *Caſſell*.

(148)

The ſtrong and goodly Citie of *Vlm* being already

ready blockt up in the end of *February*, *Anno* 1635. by the Imperiall Generall *Gallas*, expected every day to be beſieged. In the beginning of *March*. *Anno* 1635. ſix Companies of their Garriſon ſallying out of the Citie, fell upon 300. *Crabats*, which were lodged in a neighbour village, ſlue them every man, and tooke their Colonell alive and brought him into the Citie: alſo in the end of *Aprill*, a *Swediſh* Colonell, who had eſcaped out of priſon from the Imperialiſts, aſſiſted with the maine body of the Garriſon, having in one Sally utterly rooted three whole Imperiall Regiments.

(149)

The ſeventh of *Iune*. *Anno* 1635. The Imperiall Generall Lieftenant *Hatzfeld*, for *Gallas* being advanced into the lower *Palatinat*, beſieged the towne *Keiſerſlautern*, battered it with his Canon, made breaches in the wall, aſſaulted it valiantly ſeverall times, and was in the end beaten off, with the loſſe of 1500. men, by the valiant *Swediſh* Colonell *Schombeck* Commander in the ſame Towne. But the Imperialiſts fell violently againe upon the Citie, the 7. of *Iune*, carried by their number and deſperate manner, and in the fury, in revenge of their Enemies, 3000. of whom were loſt in this ſiege, put not to the ſword, thoſe only, whom they found in armes, but old men alſo, women, children, and little Infants, without any condition or diſtinction. Only the Colonell *Schombeck*, of all the *Swediſh* Regiment ſhrewdly wounded, became a priſoner to *Hatzfeld*, and ſome Citizens ſaved themſelves by much

intreaty, and promise of a large beneficence.

(150)

July the 19. *Anno* 1635. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*, and the *French* Cardinall *de Valette*, who were in all about 18000. Foot, and 10000. Horse well disciplined, fell upon the Reare of the Imperiall Generall *Gallas*, and cut of some 1600. of his Foot, and above 1000. Horsemen, neere *Lanstell*.

(151)

The Cæsarian Field Marshall *Goetz*, marching with his Army towards *Hessenland*, summoned *Zoest*, a small Citie upon the River *Lippe*, which refusing to yeeld, was by his Army besieged, and allmost burnt to the ground, by the *Granadoes* cast out of the Campe the 9. of *September*. *Anno* 1635.

(152)

About the middle of *October*. *Anno* 1636. A bloody and sore Battell, was fought at *Witstock*, in which the *Swedish* Generall *John Bannier* got a glorious victory, against the Elector of *Saxonie*, and the Imperialists, where was a hard and long doubtfull Combat. Of the Imperiall chiefe Commanders were slaine; the two Generall Majors *Wilsdorp*, and *Goltz*, and *Marazini* himselfe deadly wounded, and five Colonells slaine, whereof three are particularised by name, *Wilzberger*; young *Hatzfeld* and *Kunigell*

nigell besides Rittmasters, Captaines, and divers Officers, and by 7000. of common Souldiers slaine upon the place of *Battell*, and many others more, which fell by the Sword, of the *Swedes* in the prosecution, six whole Regiments as *Coloredoes*, *Wendensales*, *Walsteins*, *Goltz*, *Eracts*, and *Pappenheimes*, being totally ruined. Prisoners were taken 1500. amongst which were 170. Officers, and 146. women of quality, wives to the Cæsarian and *Saxon* Colonells, and their Officers. 143. Cornets and Ensignes. 14. peeces of Ordnance, and 8000. Wagons were left to the Conquerors. On the Swedes side were slaine 1000. and upwards, amongst were of account the two Colonells, *Berghawer*, and *Conigham*, foure Lieftenants Colonells, and sundry Ritmasters, Captaines, and under Officers. Colonell *Cracaw*, *Linse*, and *Gun* were wounded.

(153)

The Fourth of *November Anno* 1636. The *Swedish* Army under Generall *Bannier*, fell upon 300. *Saxons* Horsemen; the avantguard of seven Regiments, under the *Saxon* Generall Major *Dehne*, neere the Fort of *Mansfelt* whom the *Swedish* environed round about, put the greater part to the Sword, and tooke the rest both Officers, and common Souldiers prisoners.

(154)

About this time the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier* receiving intelligence, of two Imperiall Regi-

ments enquartered not farre from *Helmstat*, routed them totally, and cut in peeces the most part of them.

(155)

November the 15. *Anno* 1636. The Count of *Eberstein*, Generall Major to the *Landgrave* of *Hessen*, hearing of the Imperialists march, and how the *Swedes* pursuit after them, made all the haste he could to stop their journey, falling upon the Reere-guard, commanded by Generall *Goetz* neere *Rotenburg*, upon the river *Fulda*, where being compassed in behinde and before, by the *Swedes* and *Hassians*, foure of his best Regiments, were cut in peeces, and also defeated. three peeces of Canon. 13. Ensignes, 300. Horse being taken: 800. Imperialists more were also not farre from this place, from the *Hassian* Commander *Gunterot* slaine and taken.

(156)

December the 16. *Anno* 1636. The Imperiall Commander *Geleen* being upon his march, with foure Regiments towards *Westphalia*, to unite his Army to *Goetz* and *Hatzfeld* the two Imperiall Generall Majors, was encountred by the *Swedish* Generall Major *Stalhanse* about *Maningen*, who slew 700. of them upon the place, tooke neere as many prisoners, and amongst the rest, the two Colonells, *Manteuffell* and *Ramsdorff*, gained three peeces of Ordnance, and pursued the rest almost to *Wurtzburg*, Generall *Geleen*

Geleen and the Count of *Furstenberg* saved themselves with much difficultie.

(157)

In the beginning of *Ianuary Anno* 1637. the *Swedish* Generall Major *Stallhanse*, who having passed the river *Sala*, cut off the bridge behinde him, in three severall Skirmishes with the Imperiall Commander *Hatzfeld*, who led the *Avantguard* of ten Regiments, ruinated foure of them utterly not without much losse of his owne partie. After this the *Hassian* troupes, after a a sharp conflict with the Imperiall Count *Budiani*, and his *Crabats*, cut in peeces 300. of them, himselfe was forced to slight, and carried with them 26. p risoners, all or most of them of note, and eminent Commanders in the Army. In another place the *Hassians* falling upon foure Companies Cæsarians, which lay in a small Citie, put them all to the *S*word, and returned home with 150. Horse and other good bootie, and baggage, of which they had spoyled the Imperialists.

(158)

A bloody time fell out betwixt the Imperiall Generalls, and *Banniers* Forces, *March* the 23. *Anno* 1637. The *Swedes* advancing with six full Regiments, burned the Citie and Castle of *Stralen* to the ground, and surprised one of the Cæsarian Quarters neere *Wurtzen*, carried away 300. Wagons laden with baggage: the Cæsarians burning hereupon many faire townes to the ground,

that 44. severall fires within two Leagues compasse, might at once been discovered to the eye. Colonell *Slang* being sent by *Bannier* with 1500. Horse towards *Leisnick*, and *Eylenburg*, in his returne at *Wurzen*, defeated two Imperiall Regiments, carried away their baggage, slewe 600. upon the place, takes many prisoners, amongst which were two Ritmasters, five Lieftenants, and many other Officers. Generall *Bannier* in the absence of Colonell *Slang*, purposely to bring a generall terrour upon the Armie of the Imperialists, falling upon 2000. Imperiall Horse, whom he defeated and routed utterly. This victory incited him to proceed further, and appearing in Battell arry before the Enemies Campe, another sharpfight fell out, where the *Swedes* encountered with three Imperiall Regiments, charged them so furiously, that abovt 300. of them were slaine, and so many drowned in the river.

(159)

The Bavarian Generall *John de Werth* with the strenhgt of his army, which consisting 4300. Horses, and as many Foot, foure severall times did assault Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar*, neere *Ensisheim*, but was still repulsed with losse of above 1090. in severall conflicts. 500. dead corpes being found dead up n the place, and all the Officers of one whole Regiment slaine, and so Duke *Bernhard* with the losse o' 130. of his men, got a happy victory. After this Battell was ended, Duke *Bernhard* with the *Rhinegrave*, took by assault the Towne *Ensisheim*, and slue as many

as

as they found in Armes. The Officers were made priſoners, and the reſt came to ſerve under Duke *Bernhards* Colours.

(160)

June the 5. *Anno* 1637. The Imperiall Generall *John de Werth* with his owne forces, and 24. Cornets of *Crabats*, commanded by *Iſolani*, going to relief *Kentzingen*, was beaten and defeated by Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar*, who ſlue and routed 500. of his Foot, and three ſquadrons of his *Cavallery*, with the loſſe of 100. of his owne.

(161)

Iune the 6. *Anno* 1637. Generall *Bannier* lighting upon ſome certaine Companies of the *Saxons* Commander in the Towne of *Meiſſen*, owne Foot Regiment encloſed them with his Army, and put them all to the Sword, not leaving one to carry newes of his fellowes misfortune. This done, by a ſtratageme he preſently ſurpriſed the Towne, who came alſo in with his *Cavallery*, made himſelfe Maſter of the Citie, putting alſo to the Sword, ſome few only excepted, which ſaved themſelues in the Caſtle with the Governour *Meurer*.

(162)

June the 15. *Anno* 1637. The Imperiall Gommander *Mercy* in behalfe of *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain* with 13. Regiments of Horſe and foure of Foot, to hinder Duke *Bernhard* with his Army, from paſſing the river *Soane*. Duke *Bernhard* having

ving notice of the *Lorraines* desigue, put his men into Battalia, towards the River, where after a great Encounter Duke *Beruhard* got the victory neere *Sangre* upon the borders of *Lorraine*. All the three Germain Regiments of the Imperialists, 50. persons excepted, were slaine, or brought into captivity 500. dead corpes of them being found upon the place, and 900. taken prisoners. 3000. Horses gained by this victory. Prisoners of note were these, the Count of *Reux* Colonell, two Lieftenants Colonells. ten Captaines of Horse, 5. Lieftenants, 14. Cornets, 13 Quarter-Masters, 37. Corporalls. 13. Trumpets. 426. common Souldiers, and 400. Dragooners. But 16. Ensignes gained by the victory, were sent to the King of *France*. This defeat was seconded by another; *Mercy* having rallyed up his broken Army with 2000. Horse, was againe defeated by the *Rhinegrave*, who slew 400. of them upon the place, put the rest to flight, and pursued them to *Vesou*.

Then was left with halfe of the kings Army in Franconia by his great Valour & manhood obtained victory in ye Battell of Lutzen: halfe the Swedish Army was cõmitted to him after ye kings of Swedens death is now Generall for ye King of France and ye confederate Princes in Lorraine Alsatia & about ye Rhine, where in this present yeare ye 2 of March 1638. got a glorious Victory against ye Imperialist before ye Towne of Rhinfelden.

(163)

Auguſt the firſt, *Anno* 1637. the *Swediſh* Colonell *Wrangell*, being advertiſed that in new *Brandenburg*, lay ten companies of Imperiall Dragooners, making in all about 700. Horſe, under the command of their Colonell *Debroll*, and 300. other Horſe commanded by *Winſen*, drew out 800. of the moſt valiant in the Army at *Anclam*, marched directly againſt them, ſurpriſed and ſlue the major part of them, tooke 300. priſoners, with three Lieftenant Colonells, two Ritmaſters, and three Captaines, with two Cornets, gained in the Battaile.

(164)

Auguſt the ſecond *Anno* 1637. *Slang* the *Swediſh* Colonell was attended with the like good Fortune falling upon two *Brandenburgiſh* Regiments, under the conduct of Colonell *Dobitz*, neere *Shiffelbein*, hee ſurpriſed them ſodainly, defeated them totally, and put them all to the Sword, except 200. whom he made Captives.

(165)

About the midſt of *Auguſt*, *Anno* 1637. the Imperiall Generall *Gallas* falling upon the Caſtle of *Uckermund*, where the young Lieftenant Colonell *Wrangell* lay, tooke it by aſſault, and put the *Swedes* to the Sword.

(166) The

(166)

The third of *March* new ſtile, *Anno* 1638. Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxon Weimar* got a glorious victory before *Rheinfelden*, where he the Imperiall Army under Command Generall *Iohn de Werth* twice intirely defeated, having ſlaine in the firſt skirmiſh, about the paſſe of *Bicken* 400. and 600. taken priſoners, with 10. Cornets of the Enemy; and in the ſecond Combat betwixt the ſame Citie, *Rheinfelden*, and *Lauffenberg*, 1200. more cut in peeces upon the place of Battel, and 2500. were taken priſoners, the moſt of them Officers, and men of qualitie, as Generall *Iohn de Werth* himſelfe, together with the *Italian* Duke of *Savelly*, *Generall* Lieftenant *Enckenford*, Generall Major *Sperreuter*, beſides 17. Colonells and Lieftenants Colonells, 106. Rittmaſters, Captaines and Ancients, with 110. Cornets and Enſignes. On Duke *Bernhards* ſide ſlaine not above 500. in the Battell, but amongſt them Lieftenent Generall *Iohn Philip Rhinegrave*, and ſome other Officers.

(167)

Upon the fourth of *March*. *Anno* 1638. The Imperiall Generall *Klitzingen* with 200. Horſe and Foot, ſurpriſed and tooke in by aſſault the ſtrong Towne and Fort *Gartz* in *Pomeren*, wherein all that he found in Armes of the *Swediſh* Garriſon,

garriſon, were put to the Sword, taking priſoner in it Generall Major *Trumund*, two Lieftenant Colonells, eleven Captaines with 12. Enſignes.

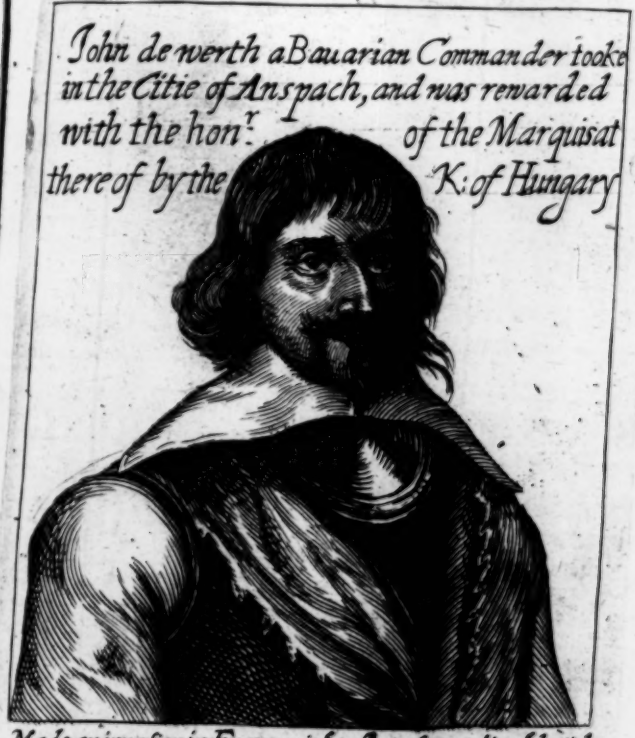
(***)

FINIS.

ERRATA.

NVmb. 19. *lin.* 11. for no both, *read* on both. by numb. 20. in the *mar.* for 2627. *r.* 1623. numb. 22. *l.* 1. for Anguſt, *r.* Auguſt. numb. 22. *l.* 12. for Stick *r.* Slick. after the numb. 23. for numb. 42. *r.* 24. numb. 32. *l.* 6. for fight *r.* flight. numb. 52. *l.* 5. for *Baiudtzen*, r. *Bauditzen*. numb. 53. for reſiſtancie, *r.* reſiſtance. after numb. 54. *r.* 55. which is left out. numb. 72. *l.* 6. for 1631. *r.* 1632. numb. 114. *l.* 3. for and *r.* unto. numb. 122. *l.* 9. *dele.* and. numb. 129. *l.* 31. for *Nortingen* r. *Norlingen*. numb. 143. *l.* 4. for was, *r.* were. by numb. 144. and 145. in the *m.* for 1634. *r.* 1635. *Vlt. pag.* for 1635. *r.* 1638.

Here is alſo a more large Relation of the Battell lately fought for *Rhinefelden* betwixt *Iohn de Werth*, and Duke *Bernhard Saxon Weimar*, and with more circumſtances, as is mentioned. Numb. 166.



Made an invasion in Francomia 9 10 Aug: 1634. after ye battel of Nerlingen being Joyned with ye Duke of Loraine, tooke in many places in the vper Alsatia, had a fortunate attempt against ye French in Picardi 1636 did goe with Piccolomini to Luxinberg, returned with his Army into Alsatia 1637 where hee had many Incounters with ye Rhine grave and Saxon Weimar, who tooke him prisoner at Basle before Rhinefeld

Anno
1635.

A TRVE
AND
BRIEF RELATION
OF
The Bloudy Battell fought foure dayes, and foure nights together:
Betweene *Duke* BERNARD *van VVimeren*, Victour:
And IOHN *deWeerdt*, With the *Duke of Savelli*, both Imperiall *Generalls*, Who were utterly overthrowne and beaten.

Translated out of Authentick Letters, aswell out of the *Duke of Wimeren* his owne Letter, as another written to a great Lord from *Basill*.

LONDON,
Printed by *E. G.* for *Henry Overton*: And are to be sold at his shop in Popes-head Alley, neere Lumbard-street. 1638.

The Tranſlation.

BERNARD, *by the Grace of God Duke of Saxonie.*

WE doubt not but your *Excellency* is informed, how that the Enemy, on Sunday laſt being the 18. of Februarie old Stile, marched with his whole power foure daies, and foure nights one after another, and came with a great fury, and noyſe falling upon us, when we had not all our Troupes together, with a reſolution to relieve *Rhyns-field*, and to raiſe our ſiege.

Nevertheleſſe we found our ſelves in ſuch a ſtate, that we durſt make head againſt him, and attend his comming, and fought hard all that day, not knowing who ſhould have the better of it; notwithſtanding this long diſpute, the enemy loſt many more men than we did, and becauſe the enemy drew on, and

the night overtooke us, both ſides held the field; but wee marched the ſame night up towards *Loopenburch*, to joyne with our Regiments, which lay on the other ſide of the *Rhine*. And on Tueſday after (in the name of God) wee marched againe directly upon the Enemy, and gave him a brave charge.

And ſo upon Wedneſday betweene *Bucken* and *Rhynſ-field*, the Enemy drawing into battaile, wee fell upon them ſo hotly, breaking their Battalions, that it pleaſed the Almighty God to caſt his gracious eye upon us, and to give us a brave Victory over our Enemies. In which battaile we tooke not only both the Generalls of the Emperours Army, namely, the *Duke de Savelli*, and *John de Weerdt*, and likewiſe two Serjeant Major Generalls of the Army, to wit, *Erckefort*, *Speerruyter*, but alſo all the Colonells and Lieutenant Colonells with other Officers, yea all (ſaving thoſe that were ſlain) moſt of them Horſemen; and all their Foot are taken Priſoners: yea ſo many that there eſcaped none, but Lieutenant Colonell *Lamboy*; beſides a great number of Standards, Colours and Cornets, given into our hands, with others brought unto us every day.

This bleſſing over our Armes, which it hath pleaſed the Almighty God graciouſly to give us, we hope by his helpe it may tend

to

to the deliverance of many poore afflicted and diſtreſſed people, but eſpecially for the good and the ſtrengthening of the Armes of the Kingdome of *Sweden*, and for the ſuccouring of many others, which ſerve under the Command of the Lord Marſhall *Bannier*, as likewiſe for the good of our deare Countrey, and to the comfort of the oppreſſed Churches in it, that profeſſe the Goſpel, which we hope may tend to the reſtauration thereof againe.

Wee have therefore cauſe from the bottome of our hearts, to render thankes, glory and praiſe unto Almighty God for this great and extraordinary benefit, that it will pleaſe him to continue his fatherly helpe and aſſiſtance more and more unto us, and to bleſſe, governe, and direct by his good providence our deſignes, that they may all tend to the glory of his holy Name, for the good of the Kingdome of *Swethland*, and the State of the Evangelicall League, that at laſt we may obtaine that longdeſired peace.

Given at Bucken *Febr.* 23. *Stilo Antiquo.* 1638.

BERNARD.

Brief

A LIST

of the Emperours Officers, Men, Colours, Standards,

which Duke BERNARDS men took from them in the Battell by *Rhyne-field*, Feb. 21. 1638. *Stilo Antiquo.*

THe Generall the Duke de Savelli.
The Generall John de Weerdt.
Serjeant Major Generall Erkefort.
Serjant Major Generall Speerruyter.
The Earle of Furſtenberg.
Colonell Nieuwenich.
Colonell Goldt.
Colonell Hendricksheyne.
Lieutenant Colonell de Colli.
Lieutenant Colonell Sennaff.
Lieutenant Colonell Belle.
Serjeant Major Kiannus.
The chiefe Serjeant Major Anthony de Weerdt.
9 Horſe Captaines,
12 Lieutenants.
12 Foot Captaines.

10 Cor-

10 *Cornets.*
14 *Enſigne bearers.*
2 *Adjoutants.*
2 *Quartermaſters.*
21 *Corporalls.*
42 *Standards or Cornets.*
22 *Foot-Colours.*
3 *Regiment Speeces.*
800 *Horſemen.*
1200 *Foot all taken priſoners.*

They had no baggage nor Ordinance with them.

Upon the Emperours ſide were ſlain theſe Chiefes Officers and Souldiers following.

The Commander Wolligh.
The Commander Stovenfoole.
The Commander Gerthanſen.
3 *Serjeant Majors.*
7 *Horſe Captaines.*
9 *Foot Captaines.*
12 *Lieutenants.*
9 *Enſignes.*
500 *Private Souldiers.*

On the Swedes ſide were ſlain.

John Philips Rhyne-Grave.
The Horſe Captaine Banſted, and 150 *private Souldiers.*

Hurt. *The Duke of Rohan. The Commander Lellerton.*

Priſoners. *The Commander Erlach. The Commiſſary Generall Scavilliski, and Lieutenant Colonell Pennenergh.*

Yeſterday the 25. of February Old Stile, Duke *Bernard* ſtrongly beſieged *Rhynefield* againe on both ſides. The Governor of *Rhinefield* will liſten to no compoſition; It will goe hard with him. The *Duke* hath ſent the *Duke of Savelli*, and *John de Weerdt* in his coach to *Lauffenburg*, and the two Serjeant Major Generalls rode on horſeback. Lieftenant Colonell *Wyndenhem* is ſent from the *Duke* to the King of *France*, with Standards, Colours, and Cornets.

The

The Confirmation of the aboveſaid Letter written out of *Baſil.* the 23 of Feb. 1638. truly tranſlated out of High dutch.

I Cannot omit to give your Lordſhip to underſtand by theſe, the great Victory, which *Duke Bernard Wymer* hath got over the *Imperialliſts*. Laſt Sunday about two of the Clock in the after-noone *John de Weerdt*, the *Duke de Savelli*, the *Earle of Furſtenbergh*, and *Speerruyter* came with nine Regiments of Horſe, two Regiments of *Dragoones*, two Companies of *Crabats*, and two thouſand Foot (among which there were many *Swartwaldiſh* Peſants) through the *Swartwalde* to *Bucken* by *Rhynefield*, with intent to fall upon the *Duke of Wymer* in *Bucken* unawares. But the Duke having got intelligence of their comming, roſe with ſixe Regiments of horſe, and ſixe hundred Muskettiers, to meet the Enemy, and fought with them till evening, many

many men falling on both ſides, but the moſt on the Dukes ſide, in regard hee was much weaker than the Enemy; for a great many of his men being ſent abroad to get intelligence of the Enemy. Whereupon hee preſently quitted the ſiege of *Rhynefield*, and gathered all his men and Ordinance together, to make a head againſt the Enemy, which were quartered upon the hills, having but little forrage and victualls with them, becauſe of the mountaines; ſo that in regard of the ſhortneſſe of the time, they could not bring much along with them. About the middeſt of the laſt weeke, at the breake of the day, *John de Weerdt* brake up againe, and for want of forrage was driven to march towards *Friburgh*, whereupon Duke *Barent* tooke ſome Ordinance along with him, and went to encounter the Enemy, and met with him not far from *Rhynefield* at *Overwylen*, and fell upon them with ſuch a fury, routed and beat them ſo, that it is thought there is not above foure hundred men left of them eſcaped, taking all their Standards, Cornets, Horſe and foot Colours; ſo that every one of the Dukes ſouldiers got two three or foure priſoners: Alſo all their Chiefes and Officers, as *John de Weerdt*, the *Duke of Savell*, *Furſtenbergh*, *Speerruyter*, *Serjeant Major Generall Erkefort*, all taken priſoners; ſo that the

the *Wimeriſh* account this a greater Victory than the Battaile of *Nordelingen*. For verely it is a great and a brave Victory, that three Generalls of the Emperours at a time, and in one Battaile ſhould be overthrowne and taken priſoners. There were ſlaine dead upon the place 2500 men, beſides many that were cut in pieces by the Turnepikes.

The number of priſoners taken on the Emperours ſide are accounted to bee above two thouſand, but there are not many loſt on the Dukes ſide; among the which there was the *Rhyne-grave John Philips*, the *Commander Bredendorf*, *Scavilliski*, and the *Chiefetaine Erlach* carried priſoners into *Rhyne-field*, which by taking in of the towne will be all ſet at liberty: For Duke *Bernard* hath beſieged the Towne againe with all earneſtneſſe, and hopes in a ſhort time to become maſter of it. The Imperialliſts were two to one, which is accounted a brave buſineſſe among the *Wimeriſh* to beat their enemies ſo all to pieces.

Theſe

Theſe were thoſe of the Emrours ſide, Nine Regiments of Horſe, to wit.

Lamboyes Curaſſiers.
Walloes Harquebuſiers.
Gelins Curaſſiers.
Horſt. Harqueb.
Nyenech Harq.
Metternicks Harquebuſiers.
John de Weerdts owne Regim. Harq.
Belle Curaſſiers.
Wolf Dragoniers.

The foure Foot Regiments were theſe.

The Regiment of Waal. Gold. Papenheym, and Hendrickeſon.

The two Regiments of the *Crabats* betook them to their heeles, becauſe they feared they ſhould have no quarter.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF GERMANY.

WHEREIN,

As in a Glaſſe, we may behold her miſerable condition, and reade the woefull effects of ſinne.

Compoſed by Dr. *Vincent* Theol. an eye-witneſſe thereof; and illuſtrated by Pictures, the more to affect the Reader.

Hereunto are added three Letters, one whereof was ſent to the Dutch Conſiſtory in *London*, under the hand and ſeales of 14. diſtreſſed Miniſters of *Swyburggen* in *Germany*.

LAMENT. 1.12.

Is it nothing to you, all ye that paſſe by? Behold and ſee, if there be any ſorrow like unto my ſorrow, which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me, in the day of his fierce anger.

LONDON,
Printed by *E. G.* for *Iohn Rothwell*, and are to be ſold at the ſigne of the Sunne in St. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

To the Reader.

BEhold here, as in a Glaſſe, the mournefull face of a ſiſter Nation, now drunke with miſery; according to what God threatned by the Prophet *Ieremy*. Should I endeavour by all the memorable particulars, which might be accumulated, to amplifie this ſad theme, the third part would bee ſufficient to weary thee or blinde thy eyes with teares, if thy heart were not adamantine. I record but a ſmall portion of what I have ſeene, what I have had from ſufficient teſtimonies. Gall and Wormewood are taſted in a drop, and ſo may the great Ocean. Onely the thing I deſire, is to move thy Chriſtian heart to compaſſionate the eſtate of thy poore brethren, ſo lamentable, and almoſt deſperate, that thou mayeſt (at leaſt)

by the vials of thy prayers poured out in their behalfe helpe to appeale this wrath of Heaven which is upon them. Remembring withall, that as wee know not what hangeth over our owne heads, ſo we are not ignorant of our owne indeſerts. Our Native Countrey did ſometimes ſuffer in like manner, ifnot meaſure, as in the civill wars, and other times. Now we are free, and live in peace, every man under his owne Vine, under his owne Fig-tree; Let us not forget to bee thankfull for this unto the God of peace, and withall to ſhunne thoſe provocations, for which hee maketh a fertile land barren, a populous Land deſolate, even the iniquity of them that dwell therein.

Thine *P. Vincent.*

Preface Exhortatory:

Touching the uſe which is to be made of the enſuing Narration.

Men and brethren:

HEre *followes (according to the table)* A true repreſentation of the miſerable eſtate of Germany. *A moſt grave, ſerious, and weighty ſubject. and above all other moſt neceſſary for us to peruſe, and ponder. Wee for the preſent have* Halcion dayes. *Sitting as the people under* Salomon, Every man under his owne Vine, and Fig-tree; No complayning in our ſtreets, no carrying into Captivity. *For which all honour and praiſe be to him, whoſe mercy it is that wee are not conſumed. And yet there may be* a lengthening of our tranquility, *if wee would walke worthy of thoſe mercies which we doe inioy, and* learne righteouſneſſe by the judgements of God, which are made manifeſt.

One especiall meanes effectually tending hereunto, is to be acquainted with the passages of Gods providence abroad, and to make such use of his dreadfull judgements as he himselfe in Scripture directs us to. For our information in the state of things abroad, these ensuing Schedules may helpe such as have no better intelligence. Wherein such passages are related, as may make both our eares tingle to heare them. *The heads insisted on are* the Arrowes of the Almighty; *Sword, Famine, and Pestilence, together with their pale and grisly attendants. Extortion, Rapine, salvage cruelty, desolations, deaths of all kinde. A sad and dismall troope.*

The subject on which all these evils light, is Germany; *a neighbouring countrey well knowne. The Throne of Europes Empire. This is now the Stage whereon most direfull Tragedies are acted. And therein as well the* Protestants *(the more the pity) as the* Papists: *no difference for religions sake, nor any respect of persons, ages, sexes, or conditions.* The fowles of the ayre may therein eate the flesh of Kings, Captaines, and mighty men. The flesh of horses, and them that sit on them. Yea, the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great, *Rev.* 19. 18.

The instances and particulars which are here recorded are such as may seeme incredible, and cause wondring unto astonishment, yet is there nothing but what may well be counted probable, a few things considered. As first, what God threatens in this kinde for breach of his Law.

Deut.

Deut. 28. 53, *&c.* Thou ſhalt eate the fruite of thine owne body, the fleſh of thy ſonnes and daughters——. The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eyes ſhall be evill toward his brother, and toward the wife of his boſome, and towards the remnant of children which hee ſhall leave: ſo that he will not give to any of them the fleſh of his children, whom he ſhall eate, &c.

Then what particular inſtances we have of like things upon like occaſions in Scripture, as in the ſiege of Samaria, 2 King. 6. 28, 29. *The certainety of the generals is beyond all exception, among thoſe that will believe any thing more than they ſee with their eyes, and feele with their hands. The time, and ſpace that the wars have endured addes much to the probability of all effects avoucht. The current yeere making up full twenty ſince the beginning. During all which* Germany *hath beene* Acheldama, a field of blood. *Vnder this word* (warre) *more evill and miſchiefe is comprehended than can be uttered. Weigh all things duly, the ſeverall kinds of warre, forraigne and domeſticke; by invaſions, by inſurrections, the ſame perſons, and places being to day Conquerours, and to morrow conquered, over and over againe, and all things every day worſe and worſe; we may well conclude,* the one halfe hath not beene told us.

I hope none among us are ſo prophane as to ſay what is this to us, be it all be true? and few ſo ignorant, as not to know what God requireth of us

in

in this regard. Yet it's too manifeſt, that moſt are ſo careleſſe, that they neede a Monitor to twit them by the eare. I have therefore partly upon intreatie, and chiefly for affection unto the thing it ſelfe, endevoured briefly to ſpeake ſomething unto that end. The Lyon hath roared, who will not feare? The Lord hath ſpoken, who can but prophecie, *Amos* 3. 8. Salvian *in his time, tooke great paines to prove there was a providence, when the then ſuppoſed barbarous* Goths *and* Vandalls *broke in upon the Empire, as the Sea doth ſometimes over flow the banke. But mee thinkes that alone were enough to manifeſt* the finger of *God, which bred the doubt in men Atheiſticall. How exceeding full is the Scripture for the proofe of this?* That God is Authour of all Judgements, and therefore in all wee ought to looke up unto him. *All Captaines and their armies are but Sergeants under* the Lord of hoſts; that man of warre, and God of battell. The Aſſyrian is the rod of Gods anger, the ſtaffe in their hand is Gods indignation, *Iſay* 10.5. There is no evill in a City but he doth it. Behold (*ſaith the Pſalmiſt*) what deſolations the Lord hath made in the earth, *Pſal.* 46.8. *If a Sparrow fall not to the ground, but* according to the will of our heavenly Father, *much leſſe are millions of men mowed downe with the ſword, but according to his righteouſneſſe in Iudgement.*

It is alſo cleare out of Scripture, that wee ought to lay to heart thoſe Iudgements of God, which wee are acquainted with, and eſpecially his greater Iudgements

God

God ſends one place to conſider of another: Goe yee now unto my place, which was in *Shilo*, where I ſet my name at the beginning, and ſee what I did to it for the wickedneſſe of my people Iſrael, *Ier.* 7. 12. *ſaith God to the men of Ieruſalem.*

And who makes queſtion, but that thoſe Churches, Nations, Perſons, *and* Places, *which have ſpeciall relation one unto another, ſacred or civill, in the bonds of Religion, neighbourhood or commerce, are more eſpecially bound mutually to conſider and bemoane one anothers conditions.*

This likewiſe is evident, that our Church and State, and every member of the ſame, ought upon ſpeciall conſideration to be cordially affected with the miſeries of Germany. *They are of the ſame Religion with us, Chriſtians as wee are; our peace is the weaker for want of theirs; many of our owne have ſuffered with them. But above all is the affliction of that* Royall Lady, *our Gracious Soveraignes onely ſiſter, who hath ſuffered already in her Royall Perſon, and may ſuffer yet more in her poſterity, but God forbid. But what is it that wee muſt doe, or learne from the ſtate of things in* Germany? *The particulars are ſeverall, in ſeverall regards. In relation to God, to them, and to our ſelves.*

In regard of God. Wee muſt acknowledge the infiniteneſſe of his wiſdome, and unſearchableneſſe of his Iudgements, and take heede of raſh aſſigning the cauſe. Some lay all the blame upon the Proteſtants, *as if their diviſion among themſelves, and unneceſſary ſeparation (in their phraſe) from the* Church of Rome, *were the*

root

roote of all. But is it not more likely, that Germany drinkes now of the cup of wrath, becauſe ſhee hath long drunke of the cup of ſundry great abominations? *The generall cauſe, which is ſinne, wee all acknowledge: It were a happineſſe to know the ſpeciall, according unto that,* Fœlix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. *But ſuch a ſpirit of diſcerning God gives not unto all. They themſelves beſt know their owne waies, caſe and ſtate, and therefore wee may leave it unto them to conſider of the ſpeciall cauſes, whom it moſt concernes.* But who will not feare the Lord, and glorifie his Name, who onely is holy, and whoſe judgements are made manifeſt, *Rev.* 15.4.

In reſpect of them, firſt let us ſympathize: grieve with them that grieve. Rom. 12. 15. and weepe with them that weepe. *We are all members of one and the ſame myſticall body, whereof Chriſt is head. Our peace and ſecurity is in a great meaſure bound up in theirs: their troubles may increaſe ours; as they have already occaſioned many feares, cares and expences: Witneſſe the great levie of ſouldiers at ſome times, and not a little chargeable Embaſſages from our King and State. Next of all, we are to pray for them, that God would reſtore peace, and make up all breaches.* Giving the Lord no reſt, untill hee make *Ieruſalem* the praiſe of the earth. Abraham *interceded long for* Sodome, *how much more ought we to do the like for them? And yet further, as we have ability and opportunity, we ought to help and ſuccour them, miniſtring to their neceſſities, receiving of their profugates, and intertaining them into our*

boſomes

boſomes, when they fly from their owne to us. Many of ours found among them a ſhelter from the ſtorme in our Marian daies, *and doe ſtill, no doubt, bleſſe God for our peace, notwithſtanding their owne warres.*

In reſpect of our ſelves, there be many inſtructions which we may learne from the Lecture *of their calamities. No privileges can finally ſecure a ſinfull people; for what have we to glory in that they had not? The ſeedes of all their evills are ſowne in our fields. There be likewiſe divers duties that wee ſhould abound in the more: In repentance, leſt we bring upon our ſelves the like: In prayer, that God would bleſſe our ſtate and government, that by the wiſedome thereof we may be led along in ſuch waies as may propagate our peace unto poſterity: In patience under thoſe chaſtiſements which we ſuffer. Though the hand of God hath long beene upon many Cities and Townes, and* his Arme be ſtretched out ſtill *upon ſome of them, yet is our miſery, happineſſe, in compariſon of theirs: If a gentle plague alone have affrighted us all, What would Sword and Famine with it doe?*

But what doe wee? Wee put farre away the evill day, and cauſe the ſeat of violence to come neere: Wee drinke wine in bowles, and anoint our ſelves with the chiefe ointments, but are not grieved for the afflictions of *Ioſeph*, *Amos* 6. 3. & 6. *This*

is

is no ſmall ſinne, and if once the day of our viſitation come, a ſmall chaſtiſement on Gods part will not be all. Oh that wee would conſider, the Vials of Gods wrath are pouring forth, as well on his owne Churches for correction, as on their adverſaries unto deſtructino. *Who knowes how faſt the cup may paſſe round? Gods arrowes are all fleete.* The curſe of God goeth forth over the face of the whole earth, *Zach.* 5. 3. *If the ſinnes of* Sodome *be found in* Samaria, *and the ſinnes of* Samaria *in* Ieruſalem, *they ſhall all pledge each other: for God is no reſpecter of perſons. Are there no drunkards but in* Germany? *Or, doth God hate ſinne in them alone? What are wee, that God ſhould alwaies ſpare us? Many cry,* Peace, Peace, *and I with the Prophet* Ieremy *ſay* Amen. The Lord doe ſo, the Lord performe the words of them which propheſie of nothing but good, *Iere.* 28. 6. *But its good to remember that of the Apoſtle, when they cry,* Peace, Peace, *&c.* Gloſſ. ordin. *in Ierem.* 7. 12. Quicquid illo populo fecit Deus, timeamus: cum nos ſimilia faciamus. *Yet no ſuch clouds* (bleſſed bee God) *ariſe over our heads, as thoſe wherewith her horizon is darkned. But ſtormes ariſe ſuddenly.* God creates good and evill, *brings both when there is no appearance or cauſe of ſuſpicion. Not to feare is cauſe enough to bee affraid, if we could ſo reflect upon our ſelves:* As God brings

light

light out of darkneſſe, ſo darkneſſe out of light. *How faire roſe the Sunne upon* Sodome, *that day it rained fire and brimſtone? How poore a thing was a cloud like a mans hand, to prognoſticate abundance of raine by? But I muſt* manum de tabula. *Well then, reade on, reade and ſpare not, reade and conſider, reade and weepe, imagine the Booke to be* Germany *it ſelfe, their caſe ours, and* our ſoules in their ſoules ſtead. *Do as* Nehemiah *did, when he heard of the ſtate of* Ieruſalem, *and the Temple therein.* He ſate downe and wept, mourned and faſted certaine daies, and prayed before the Lord God of Heaven, *Neh.* 1.4. *Would we but doe the like for our ſelves and them, God would aſſuredly reſtore their peace, and continue ours, for which I ſhall ever heartily pray, and ſo reſt*

A well-wiſher to all the
Churches of God.

Snalles and froges eagerly eaten

Eatinge dead mens guts and Interalls

A diuines wife saw 6 of her Children ley starued before her eyes. Corne 3 pounds 18 shilling a bushell.

A Copy of a Letter ſent by the Miniſters of *Germany* to the *Dutch Church in* London.

Since the Imperialiſts paſſing the Rhine, firſt entred into our Countrey, which is almoſt two yeeres agoe, deſtruction hath come upon us like a whirlewind, and ſudden deſolation hath depopulated this our moſt flouriſhing Countrey; our Cities are turned into Townes, our Townes into Villages, our Villages into Cottages; where before were a thouſand, there now ſcarce a hundred, & where an hundred, there the tenth is hardly left alive: Thoſe which the ſword hath ſpared, the Peſtilence hath conſumed, thoſe which the Peſtilence hath left, Famine hath deſtroyed, & the ſmall remnant which pale-fac'd Famine hath not devoured, are ſo tranſcendently miſerable, as it

even exceeds the moſt hyperbolicall expreſſions of the loftieſt Rhetorician, yet that your thoughts may be elevated to a higher pitch, and more ſerious conſideration, wee will give you ſome inſtances, ſome examples. After that the Cæſarean forces the laſt yeere had taken *Swybruggen*, and paſſing with a numberſome army towards *Lotharinge*, had deſtroyed all round about; there followed ſuch a fearefull Famine, that the moſt part of men, eſpecially of them that dwelt in the country, being urged by preſſing neceſſity, was driven to feed on *Acrons*, all manner of herbs, rootes, briers, nettles, graſſe, leaves of trees, ſo that wee may truely take up the complaint of the *Pſalmiſt*, (though there it is to be taken in another ſenſe) that man is become like the beaſt that periſheth: but further, the intralls of beaſts, the ſkins of beeves, ſheep, horſes, the haire being firſt burn'd, was highly priſed, yea, Snailes, Frogs with their guts & egs, the fleſh of Dogs and Cats, carrion that had bin dead ſix weeks, or more, hath beene valued

at

at a great rate, nay, ſometimes not the price; but a ſword hath decided who ſhould have a young colt, or ſome ſuch like thing, though not halfe a yard long. Two women did ſo long fight with their fiſts for horſe-fleſh, that one of them died, yea, in ſome, Famine made ſuch a rage, that they did not abſtaine from mans fleſh. In a Pariſh neere unto *Sweybruggen*, a brother and a ſiſter ſurviving their Parents, and the ſiſter alſo dying, hee (we tremble in the very writing) fed upon his ſiſter, and devoured the thighes of his mother; in the Dioceſſe of *Bliſſoe Capellana* the corpſes of men ſtarv'd, whoſe ſkins cleaved to their bones, ſo that whileſt they were alive, we might truely have ſaid, that their fleſh did but inſunerall their buried ghoſts, yet they being dead, had their inwards, their heart and lungs taken out, and devoured, and that which is more, they have laine in waite to intercept paſſengers, and thoſe whom they have taken, after they have kil-ed them, they make their owne bellies their graves. A boy of ſome three yeeres old, the

ſonne of a ſouldier in *Biten* territory, was ſtollen and carried away by a begger, as ſhe was about to ſtrangle him with a halter, the mother opportunely comming, reſcued him, and moved with wrath and indignation ſlew her, theſe are the fearefull effects of Famine, ſo that if we ſcape the being devoured by others, yet hunger will even famiſh us: the widow of *Iohn Peters Laeri*, Miniſter, ſaw before ſhe died (O dreadfull ſpectacle) ſixe of her children periſh with Famine. The widow of *Albogaſtus Rumela* periſhed her ſelfe, and foure children, and when they are extinguiſhed by Famine (if they eſcape being eaten of others) they lie unburied, ſtinking and torne in pieces by dogges, wolves, and other beaſts. Some having eaten mad dogges, were taken with phrenſie themſelves, and ragingly died. Hence comes ſuch a wilderneſſe, that in 300 pariſhes there's not any left alive, thoſe few that remaine, hide themſelves in the Woods, and in the Townes, the tenth man doth not ſurvive, and many of them too, having

having their ſtrength dried up, totter to and fro, nodding and ſliding like carved pictures without life, and many being no longer able to ſtand, fall down in the middeſt of the ſtreets, groveling on the ground, and being only able to aske for ſuſtenance are ready to give up the ghoſt. This is the ſtate of our afflicted Countrey, ſo that we may lament, as *Eſay. The daughter of Sion is like a City of devaſtation, like a Summer cottage in a Garden, like a little houſe in a Vineyard. If the Lord of Hoſts had not left us a remnant, we had beene as Sodome and as Gomorrah.*

In the Dukedom of *Sweybruggen* are left

Miniſters.	40	Widowes	26
Schoolemaſters.	16	Children	140
Wives.	52	Orphanes	18

Somme 292 Perſons.

The names of all the Ministers of *Sweybrugen* sent forth under hand and seale:

Johanes Wilthelmus Rauschius Pastor Numbacensis, Exul.
Johannes Christianus Neuhorelius Pastor Ohmbacensis, Exul.

This we have had from such good hands, even from the Dutch Consistory in *London*, where the Originall is, that it must needs seeme malitious ignorance in any that will but faint in the beliefe thereof.

Sweybruggen.
November 14. 1636.

A Copy of a Letter written by a worthy Minister of *Meissenheim*, upon the edge of the Lower *Palatinate*, the 1. of *Feb.* 1637.

Cæterum, quis patriæ nostræ afflictissimæ status sit, ex aliis procul dubio percepistis, omnia (ut Poetæ verbis utar) in pejus ruere, & retro pede lapsa referri, quocunq; enim oculos vertimus, nihil nisi miseriam, & horrendam παρολεθειαν cernimus: Militis insolentia & truculentia omnem ferè superat fidem, Biponti ipsa Illustrissimorum Ducum ante multos annos defunctorum, spe prædæ, sepulcra violare, in eorum cadavera sævire, ossa disturbare & comminuere non veritisunt: Annonæ Caritas tanta, quanta in his terris nunquam audita, medimnus siliginis vix octodecim comparatur Imperialibus thaleris, & cum summo vitæ periculo hûc portatur; certè nisi Deus Opt. Max. veluti απομηχανης manus auxiliatrices ferat, pauciſſimis illis incolis, qui adhuc

Παρολεθειαν, i. e. A devastation of Townes & Villages.

απομηχανης, from above.

huc ſuperſtites ſunt, & hactenus maximâ partem pomis piriſque victitarunt, quoque inedia pereundum erit; Famis Sagunthinæ, Samaritanæ, Hieroſolymitanæ, præ atrociſsimis illis, quæ in noſtrâ (prob dolor!) patriâ evenêre, exemplis ferè ludicra ſunt; ante 2. hebdomadas in pago Ilveſheim Incola (vir alioquin honeſti nominis) vicini ſui abſentis ædes intrat, aliquid panis aufert, exire volentem interpellat puer octo quaſi annorum, & comminatur, quòd cognato ſuo, apud quem vixerat hactenus, redeunti furtum hoc propalare velit, ibi continuò ſceleratus ille inſtinctu mali genii accurrit, & puero falce putatoria miſerè jugulum abſcindit: In pago Steinhauſen propè Hornbacum fœmina quædam puellam 12 annorum, blandis verbis pellectam, puerumque quinque annorum molitoris filium (horreſco referens) trucidavit, & cum vicinâ devoravit; Milites præſidiarii Bipontini excurrentes in pagum hunc irruunt fortuitò, & ædes infanticidæ hujus nefariæ, nidore allecti, intrant, omnes angulos rimantur, tandem vas adipe humano refertum, Caputque prius aquâ fervente maceratum,

ratum,

ratum, exinde in furno toſtum reperiunt, ipſam captivam Bipontum trahunt, ubi 24. Ianuarii *pœnas infandi hujus infanticidii dedit meritas, ſeque præterito anno duos inſuper liberos prope* Landoviam *&* Annæ *villam maſtaſſe confeſſa eſt; altera fœmina, quæ particeps harum carnium fuit, adhuc in vinculis tenetur, ſe enim hujus facinoris affinem fuiſſe conſtanter pernegat. Talia (prob dolor!) indies audire cogimur, triſtiſſima exempla: ô vere maleſuadam famem! ô ingenia verè Cyclopica! ô horrendam metamorphoſin, quâ homines omnem humanitatem exuentes, truculentiſſimarum beſtiarum naturam induunt, & verè* λυκάνθρωποι, *ſeu* Lycaones *fiunt!*

λυκάνθρωποι, id eſt, woolviſh men.

Fredericus Goelerus,

Paſtor Meiſſenheimenſis.

The

The ſame in Engliſh.

WHat the ſtate of our moſt afflicted Countrey is, without all doubt you have perceived by others; all things (as I may uſe the words of the Poet) have runne together for the worſe, and ſlid with a backward foot; for whereſoever wee caſt our eyes, wee ſee nothing but miſery, and an horrid devaſtation of Townes and Villages; the inſolency and cruelty of the Souldiers exceeds all beliefe, they have not beene afraid, for the hope of prey in *Swey-bruggen* to violate the Tombes of the illuſtrious Dukes many yeeres agoe deceaſed, to exerciſe cruelty on their corps, to diſturb and diminiſh their bones. The deareneſſe of proviſion is ſuch as never hath beene heard of before in this land, a buſhell of Corne is ſcarſely got with 18 *Rix Dollers*, which is foure pounds one ſhilling Engliſh money; which is hither brought with the extreme danger of their lives that bring it. Surely, without our good God from above

ſhould

ſhould lend us his helping hand, thoſe few Inhabitants which yet remaine alive, and hitherto for the moſt part have lived on apples and peares, muſt needs periſh. The Famine of *Saguntum*, *Samaria*, *Ieruſalem*, if they are but paralleld with thoſe moſt grievous ones (oh our griefe!) that have befalne us in our Countrey, ſeeme but trifles. About a fortnight ſince, an Inhabitant of the village of *Ilveſheim* (a man otherwiſe of a good report) comming into the houſe of his neighbour, when he was abſent, tooke a little bread, intending to goe out, a child of ſome eight yeares of age called after him, and threatned him, that when his Couſen came home, with whom he lived, that he would make manifeſt his theft preſently; that wicked fellow ranne unto him, and with a pruning hooke miſerably cut his throate. In the Village of *Steinhaus* neere *Hornebach*, a certaine woman having allured unto her with enticing words a girle of 12. yeares old, and a boy of 5, a Millers ſon (I tremble in the relating)

killed

killed them both, and devoured them with her neighbour; the Garrison Souldiers of *Sweibrugen* making an excursion by chance into this village, being drawne thither by the smell, enter the house of this infant killer; they search every corner, at last they finde a vessell full of humane grease, and a head that had beene scalded in hot water, and so baked in an oven; they carried her captive unto *Sweibruggen*, where on the 24 of *Ianuary* shee suffered condigne punishment; At her death she confest, that neere *Landovia* and the Village of *Anna*, she killd two other children the last year. The other woman, which was partaker in the eating, is still kept in prison, and constantly denies that shee was a partner in that wicked act. Such things (oh our grief!) we are compeld daily to heare, most sad examples. O ill perswading hunger, O wits truly Cyclopicke! O dreadful Metamorphosis! by which men putting off all humanity, and putting on the nature of salvage beasts, doe truly become wolvish!

Fredericus Goelerus,
Pastor of *Meissenh.*

From *Meissenheim.*
Feb. 1. 1637.

A true Copy of a Letter written by a worthy Minister,

Andreas Pilger sometimes Minister of *Heydelberg*. From *Wormbs* the 10th of *Febr.* 1637.

ALas! What stormes and tempests doe now beate upon the ship of Jesus Christ in our Countrey? What punishments and plagues doe now oppresse us? God is justly angry with us for our manifold sinnes, and seemes in his indignation utterly to destroy us, and all that is round about us. The heavie curses of *Moses*, the bitter lamentations of *Ieremy*, and all the horrible threatnings of the holy Prophets, wee see daily here accomplished. With this new Winter-quarter, beginnes a renewing of our miseries; oppression and persecution, we being utterly destitute of all helpe and meanes to support us. The chiefest of our Countrey are forced to leave their houses and lands; and to go a wandering in strange Countries; yea, many of them end their lives most miserably. It is impossible to expresse either the greatnesse of our wants, or the fury of Famine amongst us. Mothers forgetting their naturall

turall affections towards their owne children become butchers of them, and eate them up in ſtead of foode. Wee doe heare daily children crying about the ſtreets, and lamenting that they dare not goe home, for feare of being killed. It is kept upon record by the Magiſtrates of this City, how that men have digged out of the graves dead bodies, and have eaten them. A woman was found dead, having a mans head roſted by her, and the ribbe of a man in her mouth, holding it betweene her teeth, and of this horible ſpectacle all ſorts of men can give teſtimony. Such and many more ſignes of Gods heavie wrath we could write unto you of, but this ſhall ſuffice to give you a touch of the extremities we are in. O how ſeaſonable are thoſe almes, which are ſent hither to keepe ſome of us alive! That faithfull God, who hath made ſo many promiſes to the liberall heart, will undoubtedly conſider thoſe, that conſider our poore Countrey-men in theſe extremities, and keepe them from famiſhing.

Andreas Pilger, Paſtor.

Chap. I.

EVils of Punishment are Gods, the evill of sinne is wholly ours. Whatsoever was the impulsive cause of his judgements, our wholsomest use is, to attribute them to our sinnes: to greater sinnes, greater judgements; seeing God seemeth to observe a proportion to our deserts; for, *Ezek.* 14. 21. the Prophet speakes of foure sore judgements; that is, greater and more grievous than the rest; Famine, Sword, Pestilence, and the noysome beast: with these hath he lately visited some Nations; especially *Germany*, before a large, populous, fertile, and flourishing Countrey. What shall wee say? were their sinnes greater than

ours? No, but except wee repent, what may wee expect? the ſinnes of *Sodome* were pride, idleneſſe, and fulneſſe of bread; and ſuch they acknowledge theirs to have beene. I have ſeene their peaſants ſerved in plate, they ſlept with downe-beds above and under them: their ſtoves kept them inſenſible of the winters cold; they ate no diſh of meate without his ſauce; their plenty of Corne, Wine, Milke and Honey, Fiſh and Fleſh, did equall that of any other Nation whatſoever. A little labour brought them in much; delicacie of living made them incompaſſionate of others ſufferings; and ſecurity blinded them, that they could not ſee the ſtorme a comming. Thus, while they ſwimme in fulneſſe and pleaſure, the judgement that ſlept, was ſuddenly awaked, and the fire of warre was kindled in all their coaſts; which blowne with the Bellowes of exaſperated ſpirits, hath depopulated their Land, and conſumed their dwellings to the ground:

ground: all lieth deſolate; the Vineyards are not dreſſed, nor the fields tilled, the ſword is every where drunke with blood. Famine killeth more than the ſword; and the peſtilence, with other Epidemicke diſeaſes (warres attendants) devoure their part alſo; and which is worſt of all, there is yet no end of theſe things.

Chap. II.

Of Extortions and Exactions.

TO beginne with warre, which began the reſt, who knoweth not that this mercileſſe fury hath there plaied the tyrant, ever ſince that burning Beacon, the Blazing-ſtarre, gave them the alarme, 1617. which the beſt Aſtrologers expounded the Sword of *Germany*. A Propheſie I have ſeene, long ſince, written in a Booke, which belonged to a Canonicke of *Nimegen*, and now in the Library at *Zutphen*; that a time ſhould come when one *Fredericke* ſhould be King, and then ſhould the Princes of *Germany*, the Nobility of *Bohemia*, and the people of both be oppreſſed, and warre rage, beyond all precedent of former ages; this, if ever, is now fulfilled in our daies. And if in ſuch diſorder, it may be poſſible, I will obſerve this order in ſpeaking thereof: firſt, Extortions and Exactions: ſecondly, Tortures and Torments: thirdly, Rape and Raviſhing: fourthly, Robbery and Pillaging: fiftly, Blood-ſhed and Killing: ſixthly, Burning and Deſtroying. Theſe ſhall be the Scenes of this firſt Act. Fa-

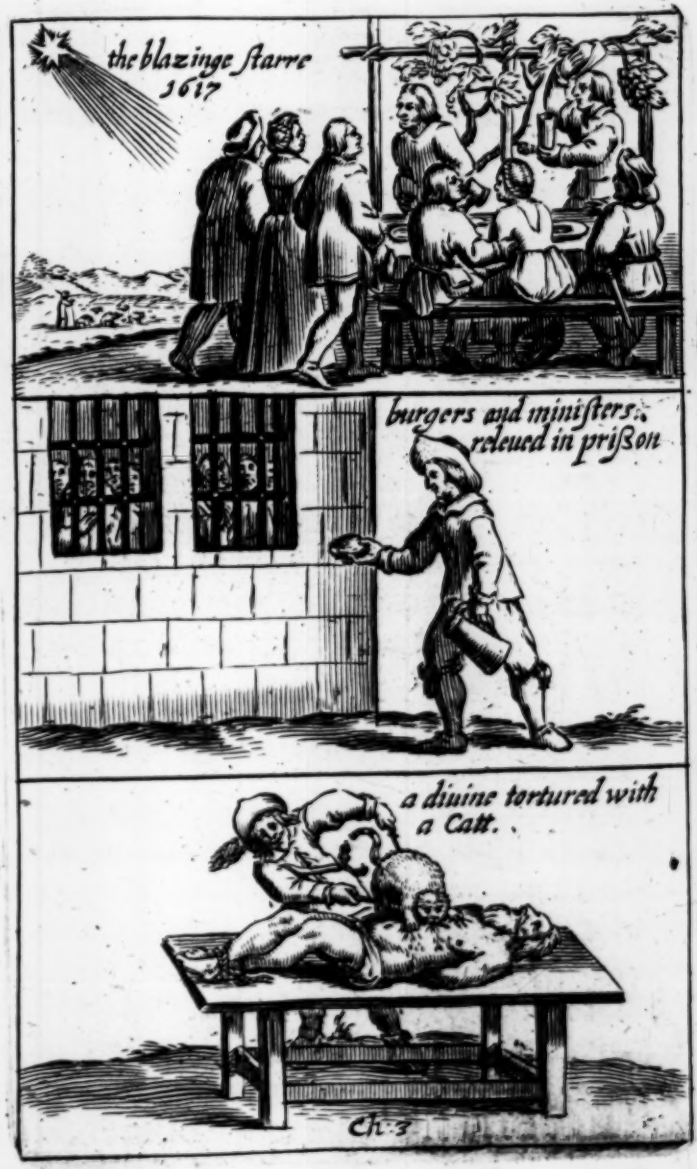
mine and Peſtilence ſhall ſtand for the other Acts of this direfull Tragedy: in which, as no action or paſſion was ſimple or ſingle, ſo can I not but with intermixtion, and confuſion rehearſe them.

For the firſt, as no Province or part of *Germany* can boaſt of her freedome from theſe miſeries (though ſome have been more free than others) ſo is there no Prince, nor State, which hath not ſuffered herein, no City, no Towne, almoſt no perſon. Every halfe yeares, every moneths, yea, weekes relation, telleth us of hundreds, thouſands, millions of rix dollars, or guldens impoſed, exacted, extorted by the Conquerours, or Spoylers, for the redemption of mens lives or liberties, goods or dwellings, &c. Strange and impoſſible oft-times have the ranſomes beene, with which they have taxed the Burgers, at the taking in of Townes.

And that they might have their wils in this kinde, they have called the Magiſtrates, and Burgers into the State-houſes, threatned, impriſoned, or otherwiſe abuſed them, till they condeſcended.

At *Griphenberg*, they kept the Senators ſhut up in a chamber of the Common-hall, macerating and tormenting them ſo long with hunger and ſmoake, that ſome of them died.

Wee left in *Heidleberg*-Caſtle many Burgers


the blazinge starre
1617
burgers and ministers releued in prison
a diuine tortured with a Catt.
Ch. 3

gers to this their mercy; and divers reverend Miniſters, who were impriſoned, and fedde with bread and water, till the charity of the reformed Churches could relieve them.

Preſently after, they at *Frankendale* ſurrendring the Towne, upon neceſſity, could not enjoy the Articles granted them by the enemy; But were together with the grave Counſellours, and other Electorall Miniſters, forced to endure ſuch conditions, as were fitter for ſlaves and dogges, than men. Some were caſt into priſon, and there ſo handled, that many of them dyed through griefe and ſorrow. Others, though altogether exhauſted, redeemed themſelves with unreaſonable ranſomes. The goods of thoſe that were fled, were confiſcated: all the inhabitants, though they were willing to leave their houſes, with all their furniture, were detained in the City, and their deſtruction moſt cruelly plotted: after like manner have others beene dealt with, contrary to all oathes and promiſe; yea, contrary to the Lawes of Nations and common faith.

Surely theſe men have throughly learned *Lyſanders* damned principle; to wit, that children are to bee deceived with Comfits, and men with oathes; I cannot but wonder that they for this very thing, can ſo ſtigmatize

the

the Turkes, and make them infamous through the Chriſtian world, when they themſelves are more deepely myred in this horrid vice, more throughly tainted with perfidiouſneſſe and treachery, but perhaps his Holineſſe's Indulgences and diſpenſations, can ſufficiently free them, be the bond never ſo ſacred, never ſo inviolable, or elſe they ground themſelves upon this axiome which they hold as authenticall, that faith is not to be kept with heretickes.

But this was at the firſt ſurrendring of the Towne, and taking in of the place, when the warre it ſelfe required more eager proſecution and hot purſuite, (though that was not ſufficient to cauſe them to be perjurious) but ſince that they have ſworne fealty unto his Imperiall Majeſty, and ſo are entered into the liſt of ſubjects, ſo that as they obey him as their Soveraigne, ſo they ſhould be uſed as ſubjects, not as ſlaves, but nothing leſſe, for what by Exactions and Extortions, by cunning ſleights, baſe practiſes, by open force and rapine, by the colourable pretence of contribution towards the maintenance of the warre, they have beene as badly uſed as they could have beene by a declared enemy, the pilling and polling Officers have ſqueeſed all out of them, ſo that, that which *Galgarus* ſpeakes in the life of *Iulius Agricola* of thoſe robbers of the world,

may

may be truely ſaid of theſe, that to take away by maine force, to kill and ſpoile, falſely they call Empire, and when all is layd waſte that, they call peace. And as it was ſaid that the *Romans* dealt with the *Iewes* as men do with ſponges, ſo they with them, whatſoever they have ſuckt in by their former induſtry, they wring out into their treaſury.

And this is not onely in *Frankendale*, but in all places proportionably, we will inſtance in *Heidelberg*, which is mentioned formerly in this Chapter, but we will give more particular relations, and by it we may gueſſe at the reſt, as *Pythagoras* that tooke the meaſure of *Hercules* whole body, from the ſcantling of his foote.

From *Heidelber.* 20 *September.* 1637.

From thence wee have very lately had very good intelligence, that a meane Burgeſſe is conſtrained to give fifteene ſhillings weekely beſides Commiſſe coine, ſome twenty, ſome thirty, ſome forty, anſwerable to their utmoſt abilities.

From *Heidleberg.* 28 *December.* 1637.

And ſince wee have had it from very good hands, that the laſt *December* they were faine to pay 2600 Gilders aforehand, every gilder being three ſhillings ſterling: and ſince it is enacted and ratified as a firme Decree that it ſhall bee monethly; ſo that whatſoever men have

have reserved against these hard times for themselves, their wives, and little ones, hath beene wrung out of them by vertue of this publique act.

But there are many who if they might bee permitted to carry their goods out of the City (in respect that within the City there is little or no trading) into other places where they might inhance the price, could reasonably well sustaine it, and by their studious care and endeavour get as much by travelling unto severall Marts as might defray charges, but this must by no meanes bee granted but yet not any thing of their imposition abated, cruell Taske-masters indeed, that require of every man his full rate and yet deny the meanes.

From *Heidleberg.* 8. *January.* 1637.

And this hath beene so grievous to many that they have beene faine to put off their wares at any rate, for money must be payd, or else they runne into a premunire, there is a confiscation of their moveables and immoveables, all would be seized on, not so much for the offence as hope of booty, sell therefore they must at what price soever, so that lately wee heard that a fouder of Rhenish-wine which containes five or sixe Barrels was sold for 17 Gilders, which formerly hath beene worth 30 pound.

And

And indeed the burden muſt needs be inſupportable, when that the Papiſts are almoſt quite freed from taxes, and live like priviledged men; and the Proteſtants are in a manner at the charge of all: ſo that no wonder if they cry out they have little money left in their purſes, wine in their cellars, or ware in their ſhops; no wonder if they complaine even in the bitterneſſe of their ſpirit, and even wiſh themſelves taken out of this vale of miſery, when that they may riſe up earely and lie downe late and eate the bread of carefulneſſe; and yet all ſcarce ſufficient to ſatisfie theſe ravenous harpyes.

Yet that little which is left unto them beſides their contribution is by the licencious ſouldier taken for his owne. The Souldiers of the Duke of *Bavaria*, under the command of *Iohn Devert*, challenges all as their due, as if it were their undoubted right and inheritance, their money, their goods, their victuals, all is theirs; One writ very lately complaining after this manner, I have ſome money and my ſhop furniſhed, but that and all that I have I muſt give to the Souldier, with teares I write it: and another, I have wine in my cellar and commodities in my ſhop, but all for the Souldier. So that if they could but get out of the gates of the City, there were but few but would bid adue to *Heidleberg*, though

though at the laſt farewell they were to leave all behinde.

But if they would but leave their Religion, they neede not leave any of theſe, if they would but recant their hereſies (as they are pleaſed to terme them) be Popiſh converts, Romiſh Proſelytes, if they would but be Catholikes, ſuch as they falſely terme themſelves, then they might comparatively ſit under their owne Vines, and under their owne fig-trees they might, though not totally and fully, yet for the moſt part, be freed from theſe preſſures, from theſe oppreſſions: but their hearts are fixed, their hearts are fixed, and no earthly thing whatſoever can take them off from their Religion, and make them become Apoſtates, but as the great *Gonſalvo* ſeeing *Naples*, proteſted, that he had rather die one foot forward, then to have his life ſecured for long by one foot of retreat; ſo without doubt, there are thoſe, that had rather die with one foot forward in the reformed Proteſtant Religion, than to have their life ſtretch'd out to the yeeres of *Methuſelah* by turning unto Popery, they know that there is a neceſſitie of holding faſt their Religion, not their lives; but as *Pompey* the Great, being in a commiſſion of purveyance for Famine at *Rome*, and being importunately diſſwaded by his friends, not to hazard himſelfe in an extremity of weather,

cryed

cryed out, *Neceſſe eſt, ut eam, non ut vivam*, there is a neceſſitie, that I goe, not that I live: So here a neceſſity that they goe on in their faith, and in the way of truth, which is indeed the way of life, in which, though they loſe their lives, they ſhall finde it, and they that doe loſe but their goods for Chriſts ſake (which they might ſecure by renouncing their Religion) ſhall receive even an hundred fold.

Theſe things they ſuffer continually, and yet are termed rebells, this was a ſlander that uſed to be caſt on the Chriſtians in the primitive Church, when they had nothing to lay to their charge, then they would report that it was they that ſowed ſeditions, and was the cauſe of rebellions, when in truth, if there were any rebels, it was they themſelves, ſo here they call them by the opprobrious name of rebells, when it is fitteſt for themſelves, its they that turne religion into rebellion, and faith into faction, and amongſt us it was once true unto a proverbe, that no treaſon without a Maſſe-Prieſt or Jeſuite: but if they are rebells, why doe they harbour them? why doe they not baniſh them out of the city? Inmates and domeſtick enemies are moſt dangerous, becauſe hardlieſt to be avoided, therefore there needs the greater circumſpection, but they keepe them, though it is that they may reape the fruit of their labours, that they may take paines, and they

enjoy

enjoy the benefit, they know that this is but a gull which they out of their cankred malice caſt upon them.

But not onely doth their envie vent it ſelfe in reproachfull words, but alſo in blowes, that is that which they receive in exchange for their goods, that is their payment, and they have too much of that. Every baſe and meane ſouldier will beat him with whom he billetteth, as if hee were his Lord and Maſter, and though (as one writeth with griefe enough) that one is able to beate three or foure of them, yet in regard of their multitude, the ſtouteſt and moſt Lyon-like man muſt be a ſlave to every common ſouldier, though never ſuch a coward; they muſt crouch to ſuch a one, that alone durſt not meet a Pigmy, and would be afraid at the ſhaking of a rod, that is like the ſword-fiſh, hath a weapon, but no heart, and you know, that if ſuch come to domineere and Lord it, none more imperious, none ſo tyrannicall, and ſuch are theſe.

Yet the greateſt meanes which is taken from theſe poore men, is the meanes ſpirituall, the meanes of their ſoule, and this is a loſſe indeed, with which they ſhould be moſt affected, a loſſe in compariſon of which all other loſſes are but trifles, not to be valued; they have neither Church nor aſſembly, they would have them live as themſelves, as if there were no God,

God, no Divell, no Heaven, no Hell.

Theſe are part of the exactions which are exerciſed in *Heydelburg*, once a famous Univerſitie, and populous place, though now almoſt deſolate, and would be quite unpeopled, and ſo all the Countrey, but that halfe the *Bavarian* Army lies in the *Palatinate* and *Wirtenberg*, and keepes the people from flying away: the ſame are likewiſe in other places, for if we doe but remember who they are that are garriſon'd all about (to wit, the ſouldiers of the Duke of *Bavaria*) wee cannot expect that they that are in other places ſhould fare better then their brethren at *Heydelberg*, but I deſiſt, onely I will tell you of this one paſſage, to wit, the dammages that Prince *Chriſtian* of *Anhalt* ſuffered.

The laſt yeere, when the Towne of *Berenborough* was taken by the *Saxonian*, not onely the Towne was ranſack'd and plundred, but his Palace was rifled, except one Chamber where his Princeſſe and his Daughters were, the Prince himſelfe had beene piſtol'd by a common ſouldier, if that hee had not beene reſcued by a Colonell, his Gentlemen and Officers of his bed-Chamber were killed before his face, and hee ſcarſely obtained leave to depart, the next

day with ſome few things which hee had hid in the Chamber where his Princeſſe was, and ſo went to the Electour of *Brandenburg*, and if hee was ſo ſerved, a friend to his Imperiall Majeſty; how would his enemies have beene? but I muſt haſten to the next Chapter,

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Tortures and Torments.

NOt to inſiſt on theſe, looke wee upon the cruelties which the licentious Souldier hath exerciſed upon the perſons of the Inhabitants, without reſpect of age, ſexe, dignity, calling, &c. And wee ſhall rather thinke them Banditos or Renegadoe's, then men of Armes, rather monſters than mankinde. Nor *Turkes* nor *Infidells* have ſo behaved themſelves. Even Princes (ſacred Perſons) though they never bore Armes, as the old *Lantgrave* of *Heſſen*, and others: yea, ſome of the female Sexe, as the old Dutcheſſe *Dowager* of *Wirtenberg*, have beene without any regard or pity, taken priſoners, reviled, abuſed.

Aronibeus reporteth from the Letters of the D. of *Saxony*, that ſome of *Tillies* ſouldiers cauſed his ſubjects to be tortured, by halfe ſtrangling them, and preſſing their thumbes with wheeles.

His Souldiers, and thoſe of *Walſtein*, exerciſed

yet greater cruelties in *Pomeren*, and thereabouts. They made the people by force to eate their owne excrements: and if they would not, they thruſt them downe their throats, and ſo choaked ſome of them.

Whom they thought to have hidden gold or other wealth, they have aſſaied, by exquiſite torments to make them confeſſe. Yea, Princely Perſonages have ſuffered like cruelty in this kinde with meaner folke.

They have wound and tied about the heads of ſuch, ſtrong matches or cords, and twiſted the ſame till the blood came out of their eyes, eares, and noſes, yea, till their eyes ſtarted out of their heads.

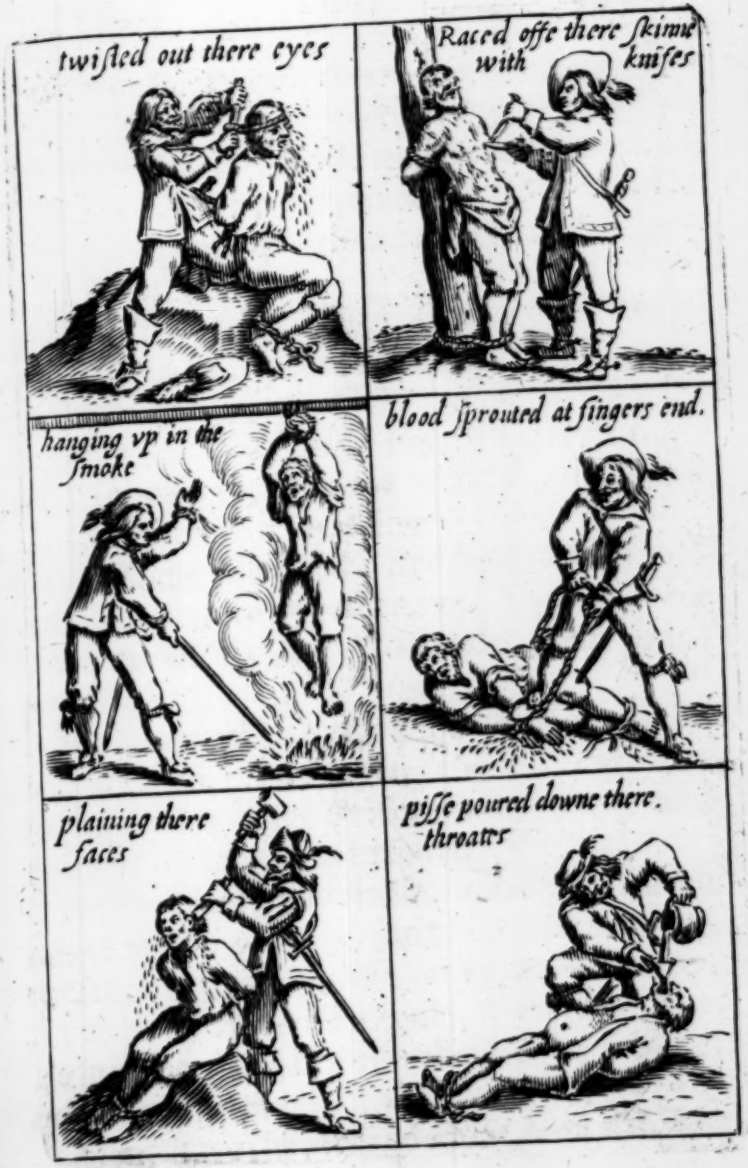
They have put and tied burning matches betwixt their fingers, to their noſes, tongues, jawes, cheekes, breaſts, legs, and ſecret parts.

Yea thoſe parts which nature hideth, they have either filled with pouder, or hung ſatchels of pouder on them, and ſo giving fire to the ſame, they have in horrible manner burſt their bellies, and killed them.

They have with bodkins pierced, yea, with knives raced and cut the skin and fleſh of many, as ſome Artificers deale with leather, or other ſtuffe of like nature.

They have drawne ſtrings and cords thorow the fleſhy parts of ſome, the muſcles of their thighs, legs, armes, &c. thorow their noſes, ears, lips, &c.

They


twisted out there eyes
Raced offe there skinne with knifes
hanging vp in the smoke
blood sprouted at fingers end.
plaining there faces
pisse poured downe there. throates

They have hung up ſome in the ſmoake, drying them with ſmall fires, refreſhing them ſometime with ſmall drinke, or cold water. For theſe being ſuch as were before overwhelmed with griefe, they tooke care, leſt in their torment they ſhould die too ſoone.

Some they have put into hot Ovens, and ſo ſmothered or burn'd them. Some they roſtec with ſtraw-fires.

Some they have ſtifled, ſtrangled, or harged. This was great favour to be rid out of their paine.

To many they have bound ſo hard both hands and feete, that the blood hath ſprouted out at the ends of their fingers and toes.

Of ſome they have tied both hands and feete backeward together, and ſtopped their mouthes with clouts, to hinder them from praying.

Some have they hanged up, with ropes, faſtned to their privie parts, and hearing their roaring cries, have ſtriven to out-roare and drowne their cries as in ſport.

And yet more deteſtable, where they have found poore weake creatures, troubled with ruptures or burſtenneſſe, they have enlarged the ſame by villanous meanes, filled them with gunpowder, and blowne them up as a Mine, by giving fire thereunto.

Many have they truſſed up on high, hanging

on their feet ſtones and weights, to ſtretch out their bodies.

With Jizels or like inſtruments they have gone about to plaine the faces of ſome, pretending that they would make it equall and mooth.

Some Houſholders have they openly gelded in the preſence of their wives and children.

The mouthes of ſome have they opened with gags, and then poured downe their throats, water, ſtinking puddle, filthy liquids, and piſſe it ſelfe, ſaying; *This is a Swediſh draught.* So growing ſicke, and their bellies ſwelling like a Tun, they have died by leyſure with the greater torment.

Downe the throats of others, they have thruſt a knotted clout, and then with a ſtring pulled it up againe, to pull the bowells out of their place, or ſhew themſelves exquiſite in ſuch divelliſh devices. And by theſe torments they have made ſome deafe, or dumbe, others blind, others lame and miſerable creples, if they killed them not.

If an Husband did intreat for the Wife, or the Wife for the Husband, then tooke they the interceſſour, and hee was tortured by them, after the ſame manner before the others eyes.

And (which is almoſt beyond all credit) when theſe poore priſoners or patients, were

ſuffering

A Divine burnte in the middell of his bookes
his Childe pulled from & brest & tost on a speare.

Cords drawne thorow
the legs & Armes.

Mens guttes pulled
out of there
mouthes

ſuffering or dying under their hands, and crying to God in their anguiſh, theſe helliſh executioners would command or force them to pray unto the Divell, or call upon him.

Infinite and unſpeakeable are the cruelties, which have this laſt yeere beene exerciſed by the furious Souldiers on all ſides.

And ſome divells among them did proceed ſo farre, that they conſulted and deviſed new and exquiſite tortures, which they exerciſed upon innocent perſons. They tooke a Divine, (ſome write a Canon in thoſe parts, and a reverend old man) ſtripped him, bound him along upon his backe on a Table, and a ſtrong bigge Cat upon his naked belly. They beate and pricked the Cat to make her fixe her teeth and clawes in the poore mans belly. So the Cat and the man, partly through famine, partly through paine and anguiſh, both breathed their laſt.

Give mee leave to inſert one thing more, and I conclude; and it is an act which was perpetrated at the taking of *Magdenburge*. *Magdenburge* I ſay, a famous ancient and goodly Hanſe Towne, an *Archbiſhopricke*, and in that moſt unhappy: for having refuſed Prince *Rodolph William* of *Gratz* a Catholike, and accepted of Prince *Chriſtian William* of *Brandenburge* a Proteſtant to be their Biſhop, the Emperour was diſcontented, and diſcontent

is

is like tinder, that catcheth fire at the first touch, and turnes the least indignity into the greatest indignation, presently the Imperiall banner is out against them, they are proscribed, and *Tilly* and *Pappenheim* are sent to beleager the Towne; after many intrenchments, approaches, assaults, at last they take it by scalado, and enter the Towne by force. O what inhumanity was exercised, if I should enumerate partiulars, I might be infinite, and relate such things, which (as *Valerius* speaks of *Sylla*) I my selfe could hardly credit. I will give but one instance, and it is this; A Preacher of great esteeme, and in the Church, the fittest place indeed, for a Preacher to be in, was dragg'd out to his owne house, that he might see his wife and children ravished, his tender infant snatcht from the mothers breast, and strucke upon the top of a Lance; and when his eyes and heart was glutted with so cruell a spectacle, they brought him forth bound into the streete, layd him in the middest of his owne bookes, and setting fire thereunto miserably burnt him; such flagitious cruelties as these were done at the devastation of so goodly a Towne, such superlative impieties, and let them stand here, as a monument, that all succeeding ages may detest such inhumanity.

Some of their despicable and infamous ruytery called Croats or Crabats, have laboured much

much to teach their horſes not onely to kill men, but to eate humane and Chriſtians fleſh, and have conſulted how to finde out torments more rare, cruell, and exquiſite than ever. What ſhall we ſay to theſe divels? *Phalaris*, *Nero*, *Dionyſius*, and all other tyrants and tyrannies, are incomparable to theſe new ſtratagematiſts and engineers. *Caucaſus* bred them, Tygers fedde them, Hell taught them, and thither I remit them.

CHAP.

Vnchastitie in Churches
A maide Rauiſched and after quarterd
Maides leapinge into Riuers.

CHAP. IV.

Of Rape and Raviſhing.

I Have ſaid much of the former Particular, and yet but little. I will now ſpeake little of this enſuing abomination, and (I feare) too much. Rapes and raviſhing ſcarce to be ſpoken or heard of, have they committed, beyond all humane modeſty. Mayds and Matrons, Widdowes and Wives, without diſtinction have they violated and forced, and that in the preſence of their Parents, Husbands, Neighbours, &c. Women with childe in childbed, &c. no pen can write it, no faith believe it. No Chappell, Church or place conſecrated hath beene free from the filthieſt of pollutions, or moſt ſacrilegious barbariſmes. The very Hoſpitals and Bedlame-houſes have not beene ſpared: their divelliſh madneſſe hath there found ſubjects for their purpoſe.

In *Heſſen*-land, a poore leane Bedlame-woman, that had beene kept in chaines above twenty yeares, was by theſe hell-hounds let looſe. About her they brought divers others, like her ſelfe, ſome madde, ſome dumbe, all

wretched. They tyed their coates about their eares, and ſo uſed them, as I ſhame to expreſſe.

In *Pomeren*, they tooke the faireſt daughters of the Countrey-dwellers, and raviſhed them in the ſight of their Parents, making them and their friends to ſing Pſalmes before them all the while.

In *Italy*, I have heard ſome with teares recite the villanies perpetrated by the *Germane* troopes of *Gallas* and *Altringer*, when they beſieged *Mantua*. Among the reſt, a beautifull maid was by her Parents hid in the dung-hill. But they found her out, had their pleaſures of her, then cut her in pieces, hung her quarters up in the Church, and bid her friends pray to the Saints for her ſuccour.

The Sperenrentriſh horſe-men (as we came through *Brunſwick-land*, tooke by force a young maide ten yeeres old, and carried her into a wood to raviſh her. The mother with up-reard hands, came running after our Coach, crying out to my Colonell, who was here a ſtranger without command, and could not relieve her: then ſaw wee the two horſe-men come out of the wood, where they had left the poore child dead or alive I know not.

Vertuous and chaſte women have they offered to kill, or throwne their children into the fire to make them yeeld.

They have not ſpared the very Nunnes in the

the Cloyſters, but after they have entred by force, broken open their Trunkes and Coffers, and taken their goods, they have likewiſe raviſhed them, and killed ſome of them.

I know the Generall, a troope of whoſe horſe having done the like, hee commanded them all to be hanged, but becauſe they were not all alike guilty, they caſt lots for their lives, and every tenth man died.

Some have leaped into Rivers, into Wells, or killed themſelves, becauſe they would not be ſubject to the filthy luſts of theſe hell-borne furies.

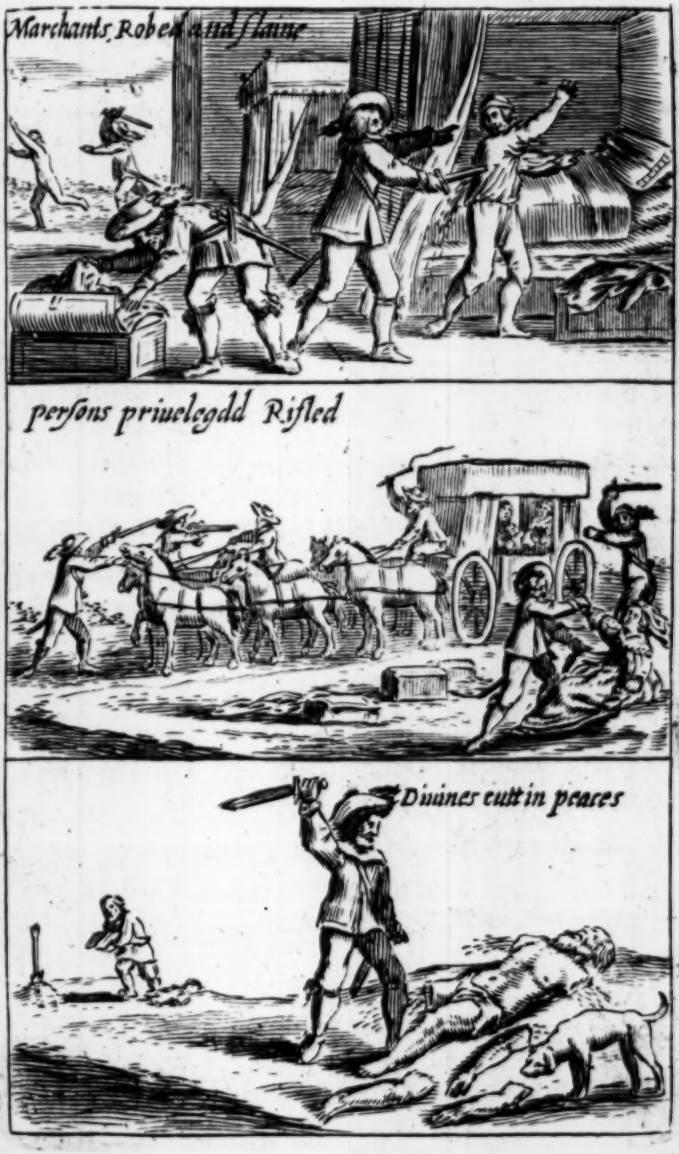
Not onely ſicke and weake Maids, and Women, have beene violated till they dyed, but theſe wretches have committed like filthineſſe with the dead bodies.

Chap. V.

Of Robbing and Pillaging.

NO man can now passe any where in *Dutch*-land, but he is robbed, stripped, perhaps killed. The Merchants of *Franckford*, *Nurenberg*, *Lipzig*, *Hamburg*, &c. have had too woefull experience hereof: witnesse of Infinite this one instance, The Merchants of *Basil*, returning from the Mart at *Strasburg*, and other Faires to go to *Shoffehausen*, were set upon by the Imperialists in their lodging, and though they offered to prove themselves Merchants, and craved their lives upon their knees, yet they killed ten of them, saying, they must die, because they were heretickes. The rest leaving their goods and garments behind, escaped by flight starke naked in the night.

The very Convoyes which waite on those that travell to guard them are oftentimes as bad, almost, as a strange enemy. They watch all occasions to take from them what they have, their money and goods, their horses as they goe to watering, or out of the stables in the night, spoyle their Wagons when they make a stand, rifle and strippe the meanest persons, if they straggle from the company, and so they served


Marchants Robed and slaine
persons priuelegdd Rifled
Diuines cutt in peaces

ved us all the way from *Heydelberg* to *Heſſenland*, that wee knew not which was worſe, our friend with us, or our enemy behinde us.

Two Counteſſes of great nobility, with their faire daughters and followers in diſtreſſe, were entertained by us in the Caſtle of *Heydelberg*, the one immediately before, the other in the time of the ſiege. When our hope of ſubſiſting began to faile, they went away with the enemies Paſport. Notwithſtanding which, they were by them robbed and rifled in their Coaches of all they had, not ſparing the very garments that covered them.

The priviledged Perſons of royall Embaſſadours, their goods and followers, cannot be ſecured from them, witneſſe this yeere the ſhamefull plundering of the *Daniſh* Embaſſadour.

What quarter they give to the traveller, the like or worſe, they afford the inhabitants, if they eſcape with their lives, this is all, and well too: when the time hath beene that one might have travelled ſafe from the one end of *Germany* to the other with a white rod in his hand, and an hundred pound in his purſe.

Indeed they rob one another every where out of their quarter: nor are they fellow ſouldiers any longer, when they have opportunity to play the theeves. Nor God nor Divell doe they acknowledge, but when they ſweare, nor is any thing ſo vile but they will doe it.

CHAP. VI.

Of Blood-shed and killing.

AS for killing, this is the least of all the rest. Death puts an end to all miseries; onely they that survive are oft times the worse for want of them that are dead. To report the blood-shed of this warre, would be incredible: *Alsted* saith, that before the King of *Swedens* coming, it had consumed no lesse than 100000. If this be true, what hath it done since? How many millions have miserably perished? They have sometimes killed one another; and among other precedents this is not least remarkeable, that *Gourdon* and *Lesley* Scotch Colonells, with Colonell *Butler* the Irish man, who killed *Walstein*, the Count of *Tirskie*, and other Imperiall officers then ready to revolt to the Swedish party, are now this yeare after the same manner, hurt or killed themselves (as is written) by *Gallas* his followers, upon a dispute about that former businesse; a Document for all strangers to take heed, how they collogue with those monsters, in such dangerous actions, who love the Treason, but hate the Traytor.

The cruelty of the Souldier towards the in- of those Countries, is inexpressible. Per-

Priests slaine at their
Altars

Croats eate
Children

Noses & eares Cut of to make hatbandes

Perſons ſecular and ſacred, have had the ſame meaſure. Neere *Fryburg*, *Holcke* his ſouldiers cut in pieces a reverend Miniſter, a man of rare learning and piety. The Doggs would not licke his blood, nor touch his fleſh. So his friends buried his mangled members.

At *Landſhood* in *Bavier*, the ſouldiers entring by force, killed not onely all they found in armes, but the innocent inhabitants, yea, the very Prieſts kneeling at the Altars; and divers other inſtances of like nature I could produce.

Now, what may the poore Peaſant and countrey-dwellers expect? to kill them if they reſiſt, or refuſe them any thing, is but ordinary in this warre: among the Imperialliſts, is a baſe ſort of raſcally horſe-men which ſerve them, and are called Croats. The tenth part of them are not of that Countrey: for they are a miſcellany of all ſtrange Nations, without God, without Religion, and have onely the outſides of men, and ſcarſe that too. They make no conſcience of murthering men or women, old or young, yea, the very innocent babes, and like the beaſts among whom they are bred, doe ſometimes eate them, when other food might be found: the poore people have by theſe beene every where knocked downe in the fields and waies, ſlaughtered, ſtabbed, tortured barbarouſly.

Their fellow ſouldiers are not much behinde them

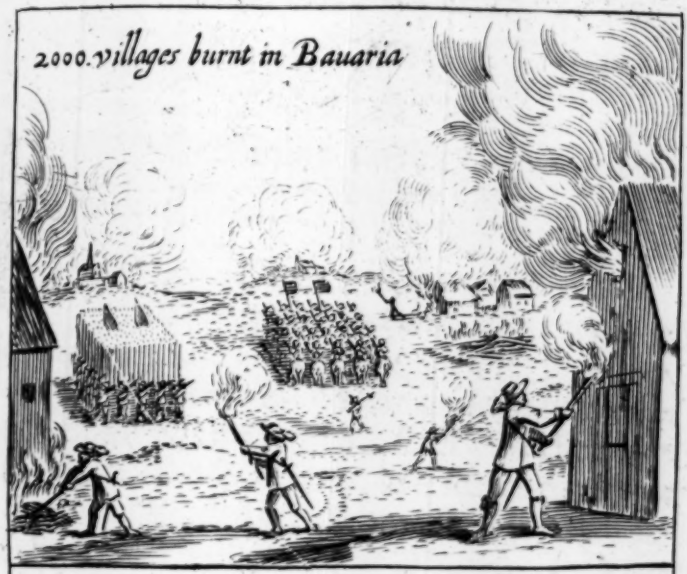
them having ſomewhere left ſuch foot-ſteps of their cruelty, that there ſcarce remaine living, to relate the ſufferings of the dead. I have ſeene them beat out the braines of poore old decrepid women, as in ſport, and commit other outrages of like nature, which my brevity will not permit me to relate.

It is now growne ſo uſuall with the poore people to ſee one ſlaine before anothers face, that (as though there were no relation, no affection of neighbourhood, kindred or friendſhip among them) none compaſſionateth almoſt, none crieth out, oh my father, or oh my brother!

As for quarter (that is mercy, and the ſaving of the lives of the vanquiſhed, when they beg it on their knees) the vanquiſhers have beene oft times inhumane. The Croats, till of late, never gave any quarter, but killed whatſoever enemy they had at their mercy. The like did the Curlins (the regiment of hell) receive pay of them of *Gaunt* and *Bruges*, to bring the noſe and eares of their enemies away to their Maſters.

Tilly, after the defeate of the Duke of *Brunſwicke* at *Heuxt* on the Maine, drew out of that towne threeſcore poore ſouldiers, & cauſed them all to be killed in the cold blood, before the gate, ſaying, that he ſacrificed them to Count *Manſfield* their maſter. I could weary my reader with theſe examples. But I forbeare.

CHAP.


2000. villages burnt in Bauaria

No tillage nor Breding
Cattell
But dringe all in to Citties

Chap. VII.

Of Burning and deſtroying.

For burning, pulling downe and ruining of Churches, Cities, Villages, the like hath not been heard. The *Swediſh* Army burned above 2000. Villages in *Bavaria*, in revenge of the *Palatine* cauſe: But their enemies ſpare neither foes nor friends. What goodly houſes of the Nobility and Gentry, ſhall you there ſee fallen downe, or ſo defaced, as is ſcarce reparable without building new? From what quarter ſoever the army riſeth, they will be ſure to leave ſome dwellings in the aſhes, ſome in the ſmoake. To that paſſe it is now come, that every one that is a man, betaketh himſelfe to armes. There is now no other aboad, but ſome campe, no other Plough to follow, no other imployment but the warre, for hee that is not an actor with the reſt, muſt needes be a ſufferer among the miſerable patients. No tilling of the land, no breeding of cattell; for if they ſhould, the next yeere the ſouldiers devoure it. Better to ſit ſtill, than to labour, and let others reape the profits. Hence an univerſall deſolation.

Part of the people ſwarme as baniſhed in ſtrange countries, as I have obſerved in *Suiſſe*, at

Lauſan,

Lausen, Berne, Basil, &c. in *France*, in *Italy*, especially the *Venetian* Territories. From *Basil* to *Strasburg*, from *Strasburg* to *Heydelberg*, from thence to *Marpurg*, I scarse saw a man in the Fields, or Villages. Little better shall a man find it that travelleth from the Kingdome of *France* to the middle of *Bohemia*, from the Alps above *Ausburg*, to the baltique Sea, a square of land little lesse than thrice all *Great Brittaine*. Onely here and there, as the land hath rest, the dwellers returne. But alas, the farre greater part are extinguished by warre, misery, or length of time.

CHAP.

Carion Sould in the Market as Doges and Catter

Fiteing for Carion

CHAP. VIII.

Of Famine.

FAmine commeth next in place, a thing ſo grievous, that *David* preferred the peſtilence in his choice. To ſee men ſlaine by the ſword, or die of contagious diſeaſes, is not yet ſo grievous, as to ſee them dye of famine, or kill to eate one another. In *Samaria* beſieged by *Benhadad* King of *Syria* the famine was ſo great, that an Aſſes head was ſold for 80. pieces of ſilver, & the fourth part of a cab of Doves dung for 50. pieces of ſilver. Two women covenanted to eate their children ſucceſſively: and when they had boyled and eaten the one, the other woman hid hers. In the ſiege of *Ieruſalem*, Mice, Rats, and Hides were good meat, and women did dreſſe and eate their owne children, the ſmell whereof drew others that were hunger-ſtarv'd to come to ſhare with them. But that Cities not beſieged, and a Country naturally fertile, ſhould be ſo ruined, as not to be able, for ſo long a time to afford bread to a poore remnant of people, but that they muſt be faine to eate carrion, yea, dead men, yea, one another living: this is pittifull, this is unheard of.

Had I not beene provided of *Viaticum*, & my

comming out of *Suiſſe*, famine had arreſted me in *Germany*, for there was not any where meate for money. The *Italians* and *Spaniards*, which had been at the skirmiſh at *Nortlingen*, and without armes, wandred among the Duke of *Lorran's* troopes at *Nyburg* and *Briſac*, were ſo blacke and feeble through hunger, that had I not given them part of my proviſion, I thinke they had rent mee in pieces, and eaten mee.

Travelling from *Neiuſtadt* towards *Frankendale* in a ſnowie day, I met, unexpected, the army of Duke *Bernard*, whoſe ſtragling fore-runners came riding up to me by couples, and when I looked for a worſe errand, asked onely for bread, which my guide gave them, ſo long as we had any.

From thence to *Manheime* and *Heydleberg*, many dead men lay ſtrewed on the way, eſpecially on the fire places, which periſhed through cold and want.

Before wee were beſieged laſt time in *Heydleberg* Caſtle, ſome of my patients, almoſt recovered of their diſeaſes, ſent mee word, they were dying of Famine, as indeed they did, except our Canon helped to ſhorten their miſeries. For being immediately ſhut up, we ſhot into the towne night and day, almoſt unceſſantly.

Our ſouldiers at the firſt, killed more horſes on a day, than they could eate, leſt they ſhould famiſh for want of hay, and thoſe they threw out of the Caſtle, downe the rocke, which the enemy

in

in the night drew into the towne, (though ſome in ſo doing were ſlaine by our ſhot) and ſo they eat our horſe-fleſh; alſo our Serjeant Major ſallied with 50. men upon the enemy, being 300. entrenched on the hill on the Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle, and beat them out of their workes. Many were ſlaine, ſome brake their neckes downe the rocks: but which equallized the victory, the valiant Major was ſhot dead. Our ſouldiers being Maſters of the trench, fell to ranſacke the enemies knapſacks, which they had left behind them. But there was nothing in them, ſave our horſe-fleſh, which every day grew ſcarſer with us: ſo that now wee killed the horſes which ſtood faſting and ſleeping on the dung-hill, not out of compaſſion, but neceſſity. Another Serjeant Major had two very faire horſes ſhut up, our ſouldiers tooke the one and ate him, he thinking to make ſure the other, ſtapled him to the wall with a ſtrong chaine and a padlocke, but they eſpying their opportunity, cut off the horſes necke, left the head in the chaine, and carried away the body, and ate it.

At length dogs and carrion came into requeſt, wee could ſmell our meat afarre off, and on the Table it was yet more loathſome, the taſte did anſwer the ſmell, yet we ate it ſavourly, but our bread at laſt failing, we yeelded to neceſſity.

CHAP. X.

Of Famine.

THe armies now every where over-ranne the Countrey, devoured both Corne & catel: ſo they that had goods left, offered to give all for a little belly-timber. But not ſo obtaining it they were faine to lie upon the ſtreets and high waies, (a thing not uſuall with them) and to crave for Gods ſake wherewith to refreſh their dying ſoules. But no ſooner had they ſwallowed what was given them, but they fell downe and died.

Memorable is that ſtory which *Reinmannus* recordeth of the Famine in *Alſatia* the laſt yeere, which is at this preſent yet worſe. *Valentine* of *Engelin* a citizen of *Rufacke*, with the dead-burier, delivered unto the Magiſtrate upon their oathes, that *Anne* the daughter of *Iohn Ebſtein* confeſſed unto them, that ſhe came from *Colmar*, where ſhee had waited many daies before the hangmans doore in hope to get a piece of horſe-fleſh to ſatisfie her hunger. But not prevailing, ſhee was now come to *Rufack* entreating them, that if there was the body of any young man or woman unburied, that they would give it her to eate to preſerve her life.

And

Eateing dead horses

Fowles eate the dead

And that two women and a boy did after the ſame manner ſpeak unto them, telling them that they had for a long time lived of dead mens fleſh, which being publiſhed, the Cloyſter of the Church-yard of S. *Nicholas*, where the dead bodies were kept, was locked up.

Laſtly, that foure young maydes had cut in pieces the dead bodie of another young maid of eleven yeares of age, and eaten every one their part.

At this day it is yet worſe. Many that ſurvived the loſſe of all they had, have for a long time ſuſtained themſelves with roots, acornes, greene fruits, graſſe, thiſtles, and weeds, that beaſts would not have eaten, whereof they grew enraged and dyed.

The famiſhed have beene ſo faint, that they have not had ſtrength to bury one another, in ſomuch, that the dead have beene eaten up of Dogs, Foxes and Wolves, and ſome have run mad for hunger.

In ſome Cities, the inhabitants by this famine, have beene conſtrained to kill all unedible cattell, without any difference, and to ſell them publikely: as Dogs Cats, Rats, Mice, &c.

A woman at *Hanow*, that had ſold Dogs-fleſh ordinarily to the ſouldiers, was in the ſtreetes aſſaulted by Dogs, all her garments torne off her backe, that ſhee was faine to ſit downe on the ground to hide her ſhame. And had ſhe not

beene

beene reſcued, ſhee had beene rent in pieces b
the Dogs.

Where any man had a beaſt left that hee car
fully kept for his neceſſity, ſome or other of hi
acquaintance, if hee could come by it, would ki
and eate it.

They have ſnatched one from another the ve
ry ſtinking carryon, which had lien ſixe or ſeve
weekes dead and full of maggots : yea and hav
fought and beaten one another to get a morſe
thereof, as lately happened at *Dubach* by *Bachrac*

It hath moved the great ones and governour
of theſe quarters unto compaſſion to ſee thei
people in ſuch extreame want. In ſo much tha
the noble Earle of *Falkenſtein* ſeeing his Subject
crave ſuſtenance of him, commanded his mant
give them his hounds to ſatisfie their hunger
which they preſently killed and ate.

CHAP

3 women killinge and after eateing each other

Wemen Eate there owne Children

CHAP. X.

Of Famine.

AS the ſickeneſſe ſpreadeth by the contagion of infected bodies, ſo hath this Famine increaſed by the neglect of Providence in the diſabled & famiſhed. When no more food was to be got, they were inraged like beaſts one againſt another, and gathering together by troopes, have watched for one another upon the high waies, and ſo murthered, dreſſed, and eaten one another. Thenceforth no man could paſſe ſafe on the way, or in the ſtreets, except well armed, or travelling with a convoy. And ſome of them have beene taken and ſeverely puniſhed by Juſtice, nevertheleſſe they have ſecretly lurked here and there, and ſet upon the paſſengers, as by many inſtances, I could ſhew.

It is not good to be alone; for where there is company, the one will helpe the other in diſtreſſe. The hardneſſe of theſe times being obſerved, or rather felt, three maidens at *Odenheim* in

in *Dirmbſtein* by *Wormes* agreed to dwell together, and to partake of ſweet and ſower all alike. But the proverbe is true, that neceſſity hath no law, and hunger is a ſharpe Thorne. So preſſed they were with extreame famine, that they ſought one anothers lives to ſave their owne. Two of them conſpired together to take away the life of the third, by ſtrangling her in bed or otherwiſe treacherouſly to kill her, and after to dreſſe and eate her up. All which they did accordingly. Then the ſecond reſolved to ſtrangle her companion, and cut off her head, which when ſhee had done, her heart being hardened, ſhe went to a village called *Ridiſheim* to a woman of her acquaintance, called *Margaret*, whoſe husband was a Farmer, and kept himſelfe away for a time in the towne of *Leyningen*. The woman entertained her kindly, rejoycing that ſhee came yet once to ſee her. But in the night, lying by the ſaid woman, ſhe cut off her head, bound the dead body upon a board and brought it to *Piedeſſen*, where ſhe dwelt and drew it into her houſe. The ſharpeneſſe of hunger pricking her, ſhe had not the patience to cut the body in pieces, but did cut off the head and both the hands onely, and waſhed and dreſſed them. The huſband comming home miſſed his wife, and enquired for her at the neighbours, who told him that ſuch a maide was ſeene with his wife. He went to her houſe, knocked at the doore and aſ-

ked

ed her, if ſhe had not ſeene his Wife. She anſwe-
ed him no. But ſuch deeds of cruelty are hard to
e concealed. Murther will out, they ſay, or the
ery Bruits will diſcover it. Hee goes into her
houſe, caſteth his eyes round about, pryeth into
every corner: at length hee eſpieth an hand to
ſticke out of the pot, which hung upon the fire.
Hereupon, as overcome with griefe, hee rageth
nd raileth againſt the murthereſſe, threateneth
er with ſharpe words, ſo that ſhe preſently con-
eſſed and revealed it.

Then went he to the Juſtice, and complained. So ſhee was brought to *Slitzey* with three Muſ-ketiers. They made her hold the ſodden hand in her hand, while ſhe was examined: and ſo ſhe had her ſentence from the Imperiall officers, *Burgrave Philip* of *Waldecke*, and all the Lords of Juſtice, before the judgement-ſeat. They deli-berated long about her puniſhment, whether ſhe ſhould die or no, becauſe ſome were of opinion, that ſhe did it not as a rationall Creature, but as a brute, becauſe the appetite of food is common to us with beaſts. But wickedneſſe, though neceſ-ſitated, may not ever goe free. Some muſt be made an example for the terrour of others. She was led to the common place of juſtice, her head cut off, and her body bound upon a wheele, there to remaine as a ſpectacle.

I cannot but write with teares what fol-loweth.

—Quis

—Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Vlyſſi,
Temperet à lachrymis?—

What Myrmidon, what Dolop, who that beares
Armes under harſh *Vlyſſes*, but his teares
Muſt flow at this relation?

No man ever hated his owne fleſh. But ſuch are the children of our bodies. It is even againſt nature to deſtroy ſuch fruite. Yet the ſharpneſſe of hunger brought this to paſſe. Oh! what is that neceſſity which makes us breake ſtone walls, forget the neereſt and deareſt relations, vanquiſh our naturall and moſt powerfull paſſions, and deſtroy that which we ſo dearely loved, ſo carefully cheriſhed! At *Oterburg* in the Palatinate, a widow woman dwelling by the church-yard (her name well knowne) had a daughter of nine or ten yeares old. This child with hunger was growne ſo faint, that upon a time, with ſorrowfull eyes ſhe ſtedfaſtly looked upon her mother and ſaid, ſweete mother, I would willingly die, ſo I were rid of my paine. Oh! would you make an end of mee, then ſhould I goe from whence I came, or if I did kill you, you would be rid of your paine. The mother looking upon her againe, ſighing ſaid, and what wouldeſt thou do with me? The child anſwered, very ſadly, I then would eat you, for they ſay that mans fleſh is very ſweet. The mother fell a weeping, and broken with her owne thoughts, as a ſhip toſſed and

beaten

beaten betweene two rocks, deſperate neceſſity and her motherly affection, catcheth at her head, untyeth her haire-lace, twiſteth it about the necke of this innocent lambe, and ſo ſtrangleth her; when it was dead, ſhee having nor knife nor hatchet to cut it in pieces, tooke a ſpade, and therewith hewed it into gobbets, and ſo dreſſing the head, and part of the body, devoured it. Some part thereof ſhee ſold to her neighbours for foure ſtyvers the pound.

Her childe being long miſſed, her acquaintance asked her where it was, and how ſhee came by that fleſh. She anſwered, it was hogs-fleſh, which ſhee had got of the Souldiers, who paſſed that way. But perceiving the truth would come out, ſhe at laſt confeſſed it. Whereupon ſhee was complained of to the Juſtice at *Keyſars Lauteren*, and put in priſon by *Ionker van Effren*, and adjudged to an halfe pound of bread, and a kanne of water a day, ſo to expect her ſentence. But being ſent for out of priſon, and examined by the Lords, ſhe told them ſhe was happy that ſhee was in priſon, and would be glad to lie there all her life, to ſlake her hunger, and refreſh her ſelfe with ſuch food, her pricking paine being thereby abated. This ſo moved the Lords to pitty, that they freed her from priſon, and let her goe as innocent.

I cannot but record another ſtory of like nature, of the woman of *Horne-bach*, where was

ſometime the Princely ſchoole of *Zwybruck*, having lately lyen in child-bed and wanting milke to nouriſh her babe, ſhe kiſſed and embraced it with moyſt teares, and after a long diſcourſe killed it with a knife. Afterwards ſhe dreſſed and ate it. When it began to be knowne, ſhe was examined before the Juſtices. The Lords asked her, wherefore ſhe killed her childe. She made anſwere that mighty and intollerable hunger had made her ſo to doe, and that it was her owne fruite, of which ſhe might better make uſe, than of any other. Nevertheleſſe ſhe was condemned to die, and accordingly executed.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Famine.

I Am now weary of theſe lamentable relations. Yet more miſerable (if more miſerable can be) have inſued. They have traced the dead bodies to the place of their buriall, digged them out of their graves, dreſſed and eaten them. So that in divers places (at *Wormes* eſpecially) they have beene faine to ſet watch at the Church-yards; and over the graves to keepe the dead from being ſtolne and eaten.

In *Saxony* at this preſent the caſe is ſo miſerable in this kinde, that no pen can expreſſe it. The Saxon-Auſtrian Army (were they not beaten) muſt retreite through hunger, having famiſhed both the inbabitants and themſelves.

After the ſame manner it is upon the *Rhine*, and many other parts, where the Armies are or have lately beene.

To that extremity it is come, that ſome conſtrained by hunger, have taken poiſon to advance death.

Dead Corpes digd out of there Graues to Eate

Some take poyſon to haſte death

In a word, the very wilde beaſts in the woods doe ſtarve for want of prey.

My Lord, the Earle of *Arundel*, travelling homewards, towards *Frankefort* on the *Maine*, a Boore or Peaſant of the Countrey, being their guide, and having his legs bare, a Foxe purſued him, among my Lords followers, and would not forbeare ſnatching and biting at his bare heeles, (ſuch was his hunger) till they gave him a blow in the necke, and ſo tooke him alive. His eyes were ſunke, his bones ſtucke out, and hee was ſo extreme leane, that his ſides almoſt met together. They carried him alive with them in the Coach, and after a few daies he died.

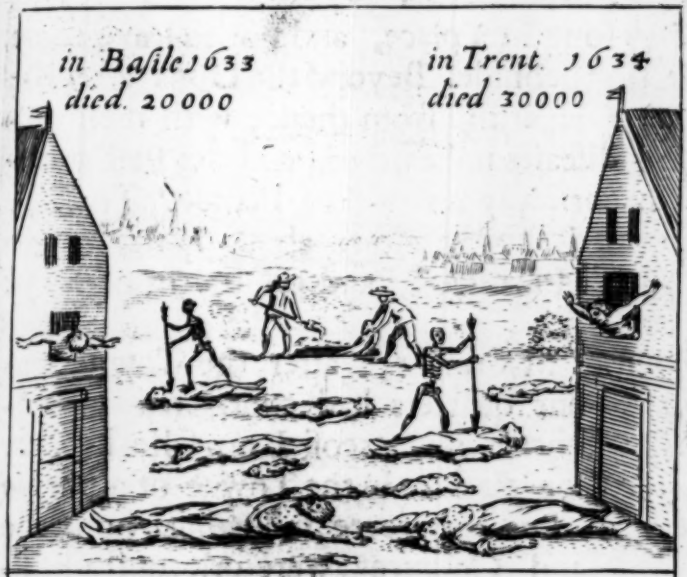
An Engliſh Gentleman arrived here the other day, who travelling from *Vlmes* to *Nurenburg*, and ſo through *Germany* for *England*, with ſuch companions as guided him by-waies for eſcaping of the ſouldiers, reporteth, that Wolves, Foxes and other wilde beaſts lie dead for want of food, and that in ſome places men live only upon robbery and ſpoile of ſtrangers, or one another; Theevery being become a trade.

Chap. XII.

Of ſickneſſe and diſeaſes.

Diſeaſes are more feared as they are more dangerous. Great diſeaſes for their difficulty of cure, acute or ſharpe diſeaſes, becauſe when they kill they diſpatch ſuddenly. But Epidemicke and contagious maladies have yet ſomething more, beſides their greatneſſe beſides their acuteneſſe, to make them terrible. And that is this, that they deprive a man of the comfort of his acquaintance, neighbours, friends, kinsfolkes, &c. Adde hereunto that for theſe wee ſeldome know any ſpecificall remedy, for the peſtilence I am ſure there is none, as being Gods immediate judgement, though oft times, hee uſeth the miniſtery of ſecondary cauſes, for the executing of his further pleaſure herein, I have made tryall of all ſorts of Antidotes, vegetable, minerall, animall, and that according to rationall method, yet am I almoſt as farre from the cure, as ever. Theſe diſeaſes are oft times Warres concomitants or effects. Rare it is for a great Army

to


in Basile 1633
died 20000
in Trent 1634
died 30000

Generall Holcke offred 600 Rixdollers
for a dinin to comforte him.

to ſtay long in a place, and not to leave ſome infection behinde. Beyond the Dona, after the *Swedens* departure from thence with their Armies, diſeaſes unheard of, and the Peſt withall ſwept away a world of People. The like happened ſhortly after, about *Nurenberg*, in the high Palatinate, and on the frontiers of *Boheme*.

Before Maſtreicht, after the Towne was taken, our quarters had contracted infectious ſickeneſſes: whereof I my ſelfe had my ſhare, being left ſicke in the Towne of a purple Feaver. But the yeere following, both the Towne and Countrey were grievouſly afflicted, with Feavers, Fluxes, and the Plague above all.

The ſame yeere *Elſas* or *Alſatia*, and the lower Palatinate, where the Armies of the Duke of *Lorraine* and the Rhinegrave had lodged, did ſuffer miſerably in this kinde.

The Armie of the Prince of *Orenge* having taken *Rhineberg*, and marching towards *Maſtriche* and *Liege*, left ſuch infection in great *Brabant*, about *Firkens*-ward, that the inhabitants the yeere after, were afraid of their owne dwellings.

About the ſame time, Generall *Holcke* being ſent by *Wolſtein*, with 6000. to invade *Saxony*, ſacked the City of *Leipzicke*, and committed as great outrages as *Tillies* Army had done before.

But

But ſuch a peſtilence overtook both him and his, that moſt of his ſouldiers dyed like ſheepe of the rot. And being infected himſelfe, hee offered 600. Rixdollers for a Miniſter of the Goſpell to inſtruct and comfort him. But both himſelfe and his ſouldiers had ſo behaved themſelves, that no Miniſter was to be found. In the meane all his friends and ſervants forſooke him, except his Concubine, who ſtayed with him to the laſt. Hee had been both of the Religion and the Proteſtants party, but revolted from both. So guilty of his owne perfidiouſneſſe, and the execrable murthers and rapines, that hee had cauſed, hee dyed deſpairing utterly of all future bliſſe. At length came a Miniſter, but *Holcke* was dead before.

The City of *Baſile* that Winter, loſt above 20000. of the Plague. They of the City of *Trent*, their neighbours rejoyced at their ſufferings, as being their enemies in Religion. But it fell out with them, as with *Edom* in *Obadiah*, *verſ.* 15. that mocked *Iacob* in his diſtreſſe. The Winter following, 1634. the Peſtilence ſo raged among the Tridentines, that we were forbidden to come that way, for the ſicke and ſound were mixed together, and that City (not great) buried above 30000.

Beſieged in the Caſtle of *Heydelberg*, I viſited every day divers ſicke of the Plague, and like diſeaſes. But in neither of theſe two great

Plagues

plagues in *London*, nor in any other, that I have beene in, did I ever finde the cauſe ſo virulent, the ſymptomes ſo incorrigible, the diſeaſe ſo incurable. Some dyed raging, others were killed with their carbuncles, when the venome ſeemed to bee expelled from the inward parts, others were ſwollen and diſcoloured, as though they had taken poyſon, and ſome that dyed were ſo ſpotted, as I never ſaw the like. If any Souldier were but ſleightly wounded, preſently it became a maligne ulcer, though all good inward and outward meanes were uſed. If the infection got into a kindred, it killed parents, children, and almoſt all the blood, that were preſent. Whence I perſwade my ſelfe, that *Hippocrates* his θεῖον τι, that is, the divine hand and finger of God was more conſpicuous in this, than in any other viſitation I had ſeene, though I doubt not but our foode with the aire might alſo helpe to impoyſon our bodies extraordinarily.

Toward the end of the ſiege, wee had made an Hoſpitall in the roofe of the houſe. But packing out of the Caſtle, wee left there our ſicke, ſome dying, ſome crying out at the windowes, not to be left to their ſickneſſe, famine, and death, and which was worſe than the enemy, of whom how they were uſed wee may imagine.

In the Towne they were much viſited before we

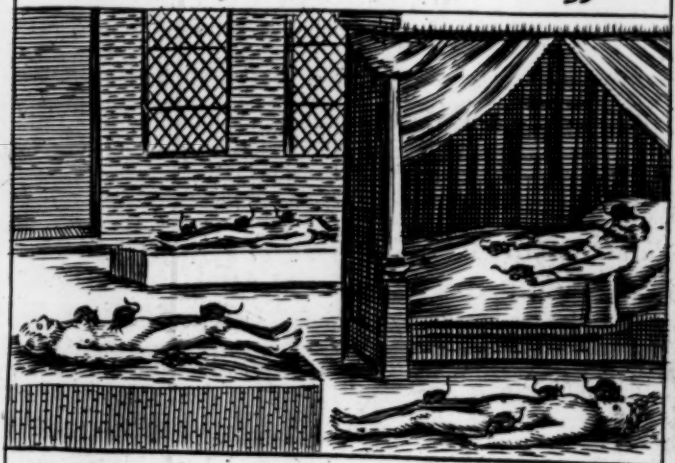
we were ſhut up: which could not but be augmented by the multitudes of the enemy.

In the ſiege of *Hanaw* were buried, (moſt of the plague) above 22000 people, and had not God ſent that ſickneſſe to diminiſh their numbers, they had yeelded the towne through want of victuals.

In the ſame ſiege, Souldiers that went to the Guard ſeeing and well, came off ſtrucken ſtarke blinde thirty at a time. Afterwards the diſeaſe falling into their legges, the moſt of them recovered.

CHAP.

In Bauier men not left to bury the dead, but Rattes, and mice, devoured there carcasses.



Haue pittey vpon me, haue pittey vpon me, o ycc my frends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Sickneſſe and Diſeaſes.

He yeere 1635, almoſt whole *Germany* felt this puniſhment, in moſt grievous wiſe. In *Swaben*, the Countrey of *Tyroll*, all along the *Reine*, and the *Maine*, it was ſo furiouſly hot, that all places were alike ſafe. The King of *Hungary* was faine to diſſolve his Court, and ſend them away into divers Cities, for their ſafer abode.

In *Swaben*, the inhabitants of *Memingen*, *Campden*, and *Iſnen*, were utterly conſumed, and none left. In the Countrey thereabout, in which were more than thirty thouſand men heretofore, were not foure hundred ſoules to be found.

In the confines of *Bavier*, the living were nothing neere able to bury the dead. But Rats and Mice devoured their carcaſſes, moſt horrible to behold.

The low Countries ſmarted ſore alſo. The Univerſitie of *Leyden* buried thirtie thouſand. The Countrey Villages and the *Hague* (where

(where I was ſhut up my ſelfe) were miſerably afflicted. The Infant Cardinall was forced to remove from *Bruxels* and *Antwerp*, the ſickneſſe did ſo increaſe in thoſe places.

Nimegen, Emerick, Rees, Guelders, with other places neere, were not only viſited therwith (whereof the Marqueſſe of *Aytona*, the Spaniſh Generall, and other Commanders died) but new contagious diſeaſes, among which were ſtrange Fluxes, and a kind of pox unheard of.

The Emperours Army diſperſing all over for want of reſiſtance, did alſo ſcatter the contagion from their quarters at *Haylbrun*, through the Land of *Wirtenberg*, that many places hereby became utterly depopulated. But ſince *Gallas* his taking in the Townes upon the *Rhine*, ſuch an infection happened through the ſtinch of the dead unburied bodies, that in the Biſhopricke of *Mentz* alone there died of this an hundred twenty foure thouſand people.

In *Saxony, Brandenburg, Pomeren, Mecklenburg*, &c. this yeare the peſtilence with like diſeaſes have beene ſo univerſall, that theſe and the ſword, ſeeme to ſtrive which ſhall be the greateſt deſtroyer. The retraite of the Swedes, in which they did not onely evade, but cut in pieces many of the enemies troopes, is not ſo famous as theſe calamities. The very plague conſumed in *Saxony* the other day in the ſpace of two moneths, no leſſe than ſixteene thouſand ſoules. Inſomuch, that

that the King of *Hungary* hath given command that none ſhall come from thence to *Prague*, or the Cities of *Bohemia*.

As by the print of *Hercules* his foot you might gueſſe at his ſtature, ſo by theſe few particulars of the miſeries of ſome places there, we may gueſſe at the lamentable eſtate of the whole. The warre having every where caught and raged, hath left ſuch wounds as will not in haſte be recured, and perhaps poſterity for ſome generations will ſee the ſcarres.

Thus is the Virgine daughter of that people deſtroyed with a great deſtruction, and with a ſore and grievous plague. Goe into the field, behold the ſlaine with the ſword. Enter into the City, behold them that are ſicke for hunger alſo. So are they ſmitten, but are not healed. They looke for peace, but there is no good; for the time of health, but behold trouble.

FINIS.

Imprimatur

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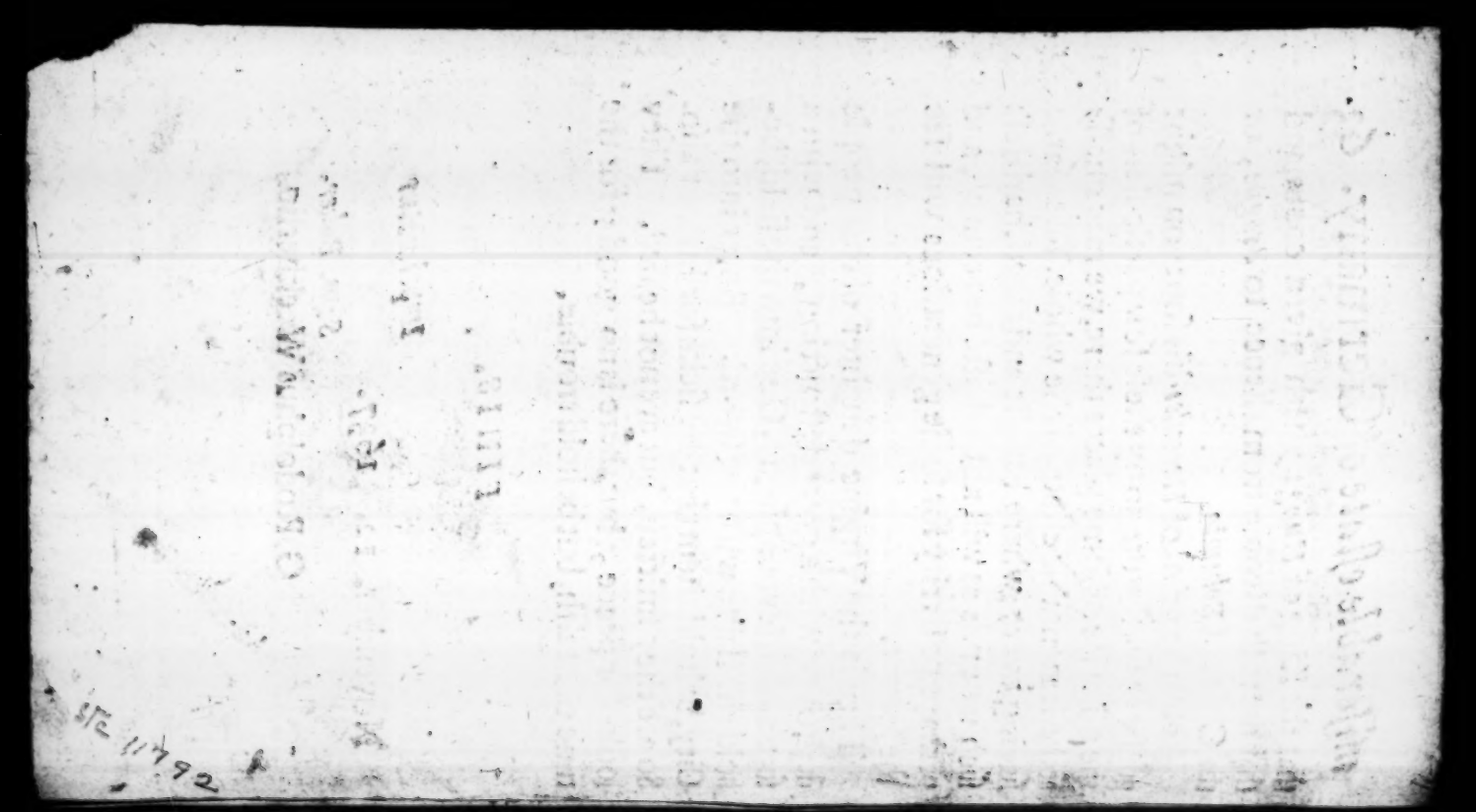
Sam. Baker.

G. Rodolphus Weckherlin.



Lacrymæ Germaniæ:

OR,

The Teares of Germany.

Vnfolding her woefull Diſtreſſe by JERUSALEMS Calamity.

In a Sermon Preached at a generall Aſſembly in the Maiden-Towne of *Norenberg* in *Germany*, before the Lords the States, and many others of quality there met together, to humble themſelves before the Lord.

Tranſlated out of the high Dutch Coppy.

Lamenta. 4. verſe 1.

How is the Gold become dim? How is the moſt fine Gold changed! The ſtones of the Sanctuary are powred out in the top of every ſtreete.

LONDON:
Printed by *I. Okes*, and are to be ſold by *H. Overton*, and *Iohn Rothwell* at the Sunne in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1638.

To the Understanding, and *tender-hearted Reader.*

Courteous *Reader*:

I Present you the beauty of *Europe*, by a feare-full *Catastrophe*, made a Terrible *Aceldama*; *Germany* of late the Glory and Delight of Princes, now sitting (as a defloured Virgin) lamen-

ting her Vaſtations: Her breaches as they are manifold, ſo they are and have beene of a long Continuance; thoſe foure great deſtroyers, *Sword*, *Famine*, *Fire*, and *Peſtilence*, entred upon her together, and leaſt there ſhould bee any intermiſſion or ceſſation, they have all Acted their parts. The Kingdomes of *Chriſtendome* may ſee by her, (as by a Looking-glaſſe) the fearefull and horrible iſſues of ſins, what the Richeſt of them

is,

is, *Germany* was; what she by her Impieties is, they may be; her sinfull transgressions Eclipsed her glory, theirs, (if not cut off by a *timely and unfeigned Repentance*) will worke the same Conclusions.

This *Sermon* having bin formerly delivered in the *High Dutch*, *by a* Reverend Divine, at a *Generall* assembly appointed for this *purpose*, in the *Maiden-towne* of *Norenberge* in *Germany*, in the moneth of *April* last, where all the Lords the

States were there likewiſe preſent, now ſpeaketh *Engliſh*, and offers it ſelfe to our view, and hath diſcloſed her *ſinnes* and her *iudgments*, which may ſerve as a faire warning peice both to us, and her other Neighbour *Kingdomes*.

What is therein deliver'd is not Verball, or imaginary, but *Reall*, and *Hiſtoricall*; and the Preacher hath rather *Diminiſhed*, then *augmented* her *Troubles*: which of her Cities have not had the *Enemy* in their Gates, or which

which of her *Provinces* have not beene circled in with Troopes of furious horſemen? Her troubles cannot be paraleld by any other Countrey or City, ſo fitly as by *Iudah* and *Ieruſalem*: Prophaine Hiſtories cannot truely Exhibite her fellow.

Thus referring you to *Read* and *Conſider* that within, which is acted without, I commend you to the protection of the Lord *Almighty*, deſiring you to joyne your prayers to Him to divert

vert the judgments inflicted, and in His goodneſſe and wiſedome to make up the breaches of diſtreſſed and diſtracted *Germany*.

Vale.

Recenſui concionem hanc ſuper illud Iſa. 64. 11. *eamque typis mandari permitto.*

Iune 15. 1638. *Sa. Baker.*

Lachrymæ GERMANIÆ,
OR,
The Teares of Germany.

Vnfolding her woefull Diſtreſſe by JERUSALEMS Calamity.

ISAIAH 64. 11.

Our holy and our beautifull Houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte. The Text

PRivate miſeries admit of remedies, and are not ſo deplorable, becauſe they are limited; they, are as little Brookes and Rivolets eaſily reſtrain'd to their owne Channels: but when

they prove publick and generall, they ſcorne reſtrainments, and as violent ſtreames breake down all before them. Theſe, are as *Comets*, never ſeene, but with amazement; and whoſe effects, as theirs, produce ruine to whole States and Nations. Such a fearefull condition did the *Prophet* fore-ſee, and foretell to come upon the whole Nation of the *Jewes*. The Judgment and Calamity was not onely heavy upon the *Church* of *God*, but it alſo extended upon their Common-wealth; both *Church* and *State* miſerably afflicted with the plagues and effects of Warre, which you ſee lamentably in the Text to be expreſs'd by the Prophet: *Our holy and our beautifull Houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Iſaiah 64. 11.

Pſ. 40. ult. *Why art thou ſo troubled Oh my Soule, & why art thou ſo diſquieted within me!* my bowells doe grieve that in handling this Text, I cannot ſpeake as the Prophet did, by way of *Prædiction:* Alas! no; our caſe is not only to be, but is preſently

ſently miſerable; our *Church*, our *State* fearefully viſited with *Fire* and *Warre*, intermix'd with divers other Judgements, as lamentable, as either the *Fire* or *Sword:* And I am ſorry that in the proſecution of this Subject, I ſhall ſee our preſent miſery to exceed *Jeruſalems*: I will therefore divide my Text orderly, and briefely lay downe the Judgment upon *Iſrael*, as the *Prophet* fore-told it, with the aggravation of it, as alſo ſome ſpeciall Obſervations from it, and the Cauſes procuring it, and then I ſhall paralell ours with theirs, and ſhew the Cauſes procuring, and the meanes to remove it, by Gods bleſſing and your patience.

In the words obſerve theſe two parts. Parts of the Text.

1. The parties afflicted, being two-fold: { The Church, The State.
2. The Judgment upon either, being two-fold: { 1. *Our holy and our beautifull houſe.* 2. *All our pleaſant things.* { 1. Conflagration. 2. Devaſtation.

There are five things that make to the aggravation of the *Churches* affliction:

1. It being an *Houſe.*
2. An *Holy Houſe.*
3. A *Beautifull Houſe.*
4. A *Religious and ancient Houſe* for Gods worſhip.
5. *Our holy, our beautifull Houſe, &c.*

There are likewiſe foure things that aggravate the Common-wealths miſerie:

1. 1. The *Reality* of what was laid waſt, *Things.*
2. 2. The *Sweetneſſe* of them, *Pleaſant things.*
3. 3. The *Propriety* of them, *Our pleaſant things.*
4. 4. The *Generality* of them, *All our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

There are likewiſe two things that aggravate the Judgment inflicted upon both:

1. The

1. The Imminency.
2. The Eminency.

both of theſe expreſt in the preſent Tenſe, *Is burnt up: Are laid waſte. Our holy and our beautifull Houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Firſt, Our Houſe. 1. Our Houſe.

NOt a floating *Arke*, not a flitting *Tabernacle*: but an *Houſe*: What *Houſe*? An *Houſe* where there is government, order; where men expect ſafety, ſtability, ſecurity; nay more than thus; *Thy Houſe*: The place (Oh God) where thine Honour dwelled, the place of thy preſence and reſidence. Mens Houſes indeed are as ſubject to ruine as themſelves; they have prov'd fatall often to their owners: but what, ſhall this ſacred place be prophaned? Shall theſe glorious pillars be con umed w'th fire? Shall the Enemies hang up heere their En- Pſal. 74. ver. 7, 8, 9

ſignes for Tokens? Shall they cut downe the carved worke thereof with Axes and Hammers? Shall *Sion* be laid in the duſt? Shall they ſet fire on thy holy places that be in the Land? What, no pitty? No religious care or reverence (O God) to thy Altars? The furious and violent Soldier may doe much indeed to other places, but what ſhall hee not ſpare thy ſacred Courts, either by compaſſion or compulſion? *Oh thinke upon Sion* (O Lord) *go round about her, marke well her Bulwarks, tell the Towers thereof, ſee how it pittieth thy ſervants to ſee her honour in the duſt.* Oh, let me but ſpeake one word to my Lord, remember thy promiſe Lord, *Be favourable to* Sion, *and build up the Walls of* Jeruſalem; and yet the Prophet ſeemes to lament: ſo that we may ſee what are the iſſues and the concluſions of ſinnes. They are not Houſes, great Houſes, ſtrong Houſes, our Houſes; Thy *Houſe*, thy *Temple* can yeeld protection to us, or it ſelfe, if once polluted with impieties, defiled with tranſgreſſions. Sinne may ſuggeſt ſecurity,

ſecurity, it can never afford ſafety: *Our houſe* (ſaith the Prophet) *is burnt up with fire.*

Secondly, Our holy Houſe. 2 Our holy houſe.

Holineſſe indeed, as it is an *Attribute* of GOD, ſo of his houſe, no uncleane thing ſhall enter therein: *Holineſſe becomes thy houſe:* (ſaith the Prophet *David*) *The Ground* (ſaid *God* to *Moſes*) *whereon thou ſtandeſt is holy: O worſhip the Lord* (ſaies that Prophet) *in the beauties of Holineſſe:* The Tabernacle was holy; ſo was the Temple adorned with its *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the Holy of Holies. But what, will the Lords fury burſt out here? ſhall his jealouſie burne like fire againſt this? will he deſtroy the righteous with the wicked? ſhall he command us to be holy, and to keepe his Courts holy, and will hee ſuffer holy things to be prophan'd? to be burn'd? to be burn'd up? It may ſeeme ſtrange;

but ſhall not the Judge of all the earth doe right? This houſe therefore had beene holy, then it was preſerv'd; ſhould have beene holy, and then it ſhould not have beene burnd up: but *Corruptio optimi peſſima:* Buying, and Selling, and changing of Monies, and Robberies, are no where ſo bad as in this houſe: *My houſe* (ſaith our Saviour) *ſhall be called an houſe of prayer; but yee have made it a denne of theeves.* If the Services therof faile from their Primitive purity; if the place loſe its Primitive Holineſſe; no marvaile if it comes to paſſe, (as here the Prophet ſpeakes) *Our houſe, our holy houſe, is burnt up with fire.*

3 *Our holy, our beautifull houſe.*

Thirdly, Our holy, our beautifull houſe.

AN old decayed Cottage might have beene thought fuell fit the fire, as unfitting, unſafe to harbour in, to dwell in, or to afford ſhelte-

ſhelterage to the Maſter; there would not have beene much loſſe or miſſing of it: but this houſe, ſo decored,, ſo pleaſant, ſo delightfull, ſo gracious, ſo that the Prophet *David* ſaid of it, Pſal. 81. ver. 1. *O how amiable are thy Tabernacles, thou Lord of Houſts!* So beautifull, that the King deſired a doore-keepes place in it, *Pſal.* 122. v. 1. rejoyced exceedingly when hee could goe into this houſe, deſired and *requeſted to dwell in the houſe of the Lord, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to viſit his holy Temple*, Pſal. 27. ver. 4. *and reſolved to dwell in it for ever.* Pſal. 23. ver. 6. griev'd and lamented when he was debarr'd the acceſſe unto it, complaining that the Sparrows and Swallowes could build neare the Altar of God. *Pſal.* 84. 3. Nay, this King *David* tooke ſo much pleaſure in the beauty of it, that hee dwelt hard by it, and ſaid ſweetly, *O worſhip the Lord in the beauties of holineſſe:* and ſhall beauty pleade no preſcription? it's attractive, perſwaſive, of great force to entreat, to move; the Diſciples

Pſal. 81. 1
Pſa. 122. 1
Pſal. 27. 4
Pſal. 23. 6
Pſal. 84. 3

ples tooke that as an argument to
Mat.24.1 move our Saviour, *Matth.* 24. ver. 1. *Maſter, what goodly buildings, and ſtones are theſe:* as who ſhould ſay, We hope theſe ſhall ſtand for ever; being ſo coſtly, ſo finely laid: but our Prophet fore-tels here, as our Saviour did there: *Not one ſtone ſhall be left upon another, which ſhall not be*
Mat.24.2 *caſt downe.* Matth. 24. Chapt. verſ. 2. It muſt be beauty joyned with holineſſe that God delights in; for want of this the Prophet laments, *Our holy, and our beautifull houſe is burnt up.*

Fourthly, Where our Fathers praiſed thee.

4. *Where our Fathers:*

Religious & ancient Houſe.

REligion and pious ſervices are delightfull to God: he never refuſeth ſuch ſacrifices; they are welcome at morning, at noone, and at night. Cannot thoſe pious actions done by our Anceſtors preſerve

or

or keepe this *House?* They prayed unto thee in it, and *praised thee* also. But what? that's nothing for the present; It is not our Fore-fathers sanctity or piety can give immunity to our sinnes: the onely way to keepe this *House* from *fire*, is to follow our *Fathers* goodnesse, and to serve God with praises in the *House* of the Lord, as they did: but for want of this, the *Prophet* bewailes their case: *Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire.*

Fiftly; Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee.

5. Our holy and our beautifull House, where our Fathers praised thee.

MIsery seemes tolerable, till when it comes to be our owne: wee may weepe, and mourne, and grieve for other mens harmes with compassion and brotherly love; but this is not in that bitternesse and sensibleneſſe as if we were the Patients: It's a great

a great difference betweene being Spectators, and Actors: for *Dagons* Temple, or all such Idolatrous places to have bin burn'd, had not bin worthy a Prophets laments; to have seene houses of Impiety, Injustice ruin'd, would not so much excite pitty, as zeale: but when the *Prophet* shall fore-see the utter burning of Gods *House*, *Gods holy House*, *Gods holy and beautifull House*, *where their Fathers praised God*, which God peculiarly had given them before and above all the Nations of the World, this makes him grieve, saying, *Our holy and our beautifull house, &c.*

3. Deductions. We may see here what 1. *Gods House* hath bin. 2. what it should be: 3. what should be done in it. First, it is an *House*, and therefore it should be orderly and uniforme. Secondly, it should be, 1. *Holy*, and therefore not prophaned; 2. *Beautifull*, and therefore it should be adorned within and without, for it should have Religion perform'd in it: 2. We should praise God for the enjoying the use and freedome it: but I cannot speake of these now, for

for it is not my purpoſe to ſpeake of any thing, but what ſuits with our preſent eſtate and condition. Therefore having aggravated the miſery of the Church by thoſe five particulars, becauſe there is no hopes of *Peace* in the Kingdome, if *Warre* be in the *Church*; I will therefore proſecute the miſery of the *State*, likewiſe aggravated by theſe foure particulars.

Firſt, And all our pleaſant things.

1. The reality of what was laid waſt: *Things.*

THings they were; ſubſtances worth the accounting, worth the reckoning; too good, too coſtly, too precious to be loſt, to be laid waſte. To lay waſte ſinne, which is a privation, and layes men waſte in their conſciences, had beene comfortable: to deſtroy the deſtroyer had beene ſeaſonable, reaſonable; Entities and ſubſtances are of value: had they beene ſhadows, appearances, privarions, evills; had they periſh'd, who would

would have mourn'd? *Things*; thus they may be our ſelves, our ſeconds, our Iſſues, our Cattell; our fruits of the Earth; thus they may be our dyet, cloathing, health, wealth: they may be our peace of Countrey, of Conſcience, of Church, of all. Thus it may be Religion, Piety, the Miniſters, the Ordinances, the ſolemne Feaſts: The *Temple*, Citty, King, Princes, Prophets, Prieſts, people, the Covenants, the Word of life, the whole Nations honour and liberty, and for theſe things (as ſaith the *Prophet*) my ſoule mournes: and can Gods Juſtice worke againſt theſe ſpecious, precious poſſeſſions, realities, *Things*? At the loſſe of ſuch, ſuch worthy things, what heart could not lament? would not grieve? ſo doth the *Prophet* here: *And all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Secondly,

Secondly, And all our pleaſant things.

2 *The ſweetnes of them: pleaſant things.*

HAd it beene an enemy invading our Coaſts, or entring our Cities, and diſturbing our peace; wee could have beene glad to have ſeene his devaſtations with a dry eye, and a cheerefull countenance; had they beene things either burthenſome, toylſome, unneceſſary, unſavoury, unhealthfull, unprofitable, uncomfortable, unjoyfull, unuſefull, wee ſhould ſcarce have griev'd in their departure, or deſtruction: But ſhal thy fury, O Lord, waxe hot againſt ſuch bleſſings of thy right and left hand? wilt thou (O God) who art the God of peace, take away peace? wilt thou, who art glory, deprive us of, and conſume our glory? thou who art the King of Kings, *by whom Kings reigne*, and Prince of glory, wilt thou take away our King, our Prince, the breath

breath of our Nosthrils in thine anger? Thou, who hast said it touch not mine annoynted, wilt thou suffer his glory to be laid in the dust? Shall the same hand build, and plant, and yet pull downe and lay waste? Thus it is with the primest of all our delights: and usually in what we most delight, and take pleasure in, in that wee suffer deepest: the strong man in his strength, the wise in their wisedome, the rich men in their wealth, the beautifull in their comlinesse, the proud men in their ambition, &c. whatsoever hath beene, or seemed as honey, shall be turned into gall, into wormewood. It is not the wife of my bosome, but may cause griefe and sorrow, to see her ravish'd before my eyes. They are not our sweete Children, *who are like the Olive plants fairely placed about our Tables*, but may be sorrow to us, to see the enemy take them, and dash them against the stones: They are not our comely, and well proportioned and highly admired Virgins, renowned for their beauty, and lustre, but may produce

duce bitter lamentations to us, though they be as the poliſh'd corners of the Temple; to ſee them carryed away, and ſtript of their Crowne of glory; to view them hanging downe their heads, and raviſhed in our ſight. The ſweeteſt, the pleaſanteſt, the profitableſt of all our delights ſhall be laid waſte, if once we truſt in them, bee proud of them, unthankfull for them, abuſe them, or grow worſe for them: So here our Prophet complaines: *And all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Thirdly, Our pleaſant things. 3. *Our pleaſant things.*

THis word addes to the bitterneſſe, and aggravates the miſery: had they beene the enemies of God, or of us, the *Chaldeans*, *Aſſirians*, *Babylonians*, or the like; had it fallen upon the people which knew not God, nor had not enjoyed his ſtatutes

and Commandements; had but any other, except our ſelves, beene the Patients, it had not, would not have beene ſo miſerable and terrible. But that *Our things, our pleaſant things ſhould be laid waſte*, this helps to fill up the meaſure of ſorrow, of diſtreſſe, of lamentation. Evills that are farre off, or Judgments upon our Enemies, or Calamities that are onely heard of, or though they be ſeene, may be endured: But when theſe come to be felt, to be endured in ſuch a meaſure, by our ſelves, no marvell though the Prophet laments: *And all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

4. *All our pleaſant things.*

Fourthly, And all our pleaſant things.

Salomon ſaith, *A three-fold cord is not eaſily broken.* But here is a Chaine goes to a further reach, heere is a foure-fold Cord of miſery. They

They are not onely, first, *Things*; but secondly, *Pleasant things*: thirdly, *Our pleasant things*: fourthly, *All our pleasant things*. There is some comfort in misery, when it is limited, restrained: Some Judgments though they be large, yet they are not universally generall. Some stormes fall upon some places, misse others: some Enemies take some prey, leave some, and are gone: some Diseases and Sicknesse carry such and such to their graves, and then cease. The Night hath so many houres, and then vanisheth. The Famine, the Sword, the Pestilence, the Locust, the Caterpiller, the Sea; all these are limited in their Executions: But our Judgment transcends, it is not bounded: Leave some (Oh Lord) for the use of them that shall come after us, let there be a Remnant spared: if our selves, yet not our Wives; if they and we, yet not our Children; if all these, yet not our Governours; if they also, yet not our Priests, our Prophets, thy Messengers; thy Word and Sacra-

ments: leave theſe (ô Lord) to the Children that ſhall come after us. If none, yet, (oh Lord) let thy hand ſpare the fruits of the Earth; there was a remnant (ô Lord) in the Deluge preſerved. Thou didſt condeſcend to ſpare five whole Cities for ten good men: In the *Babyloniſh* Captivity all periſh'd not: In *Elijahs* dayes thou reſervedſt 7000. and wilt thou (ô Lord) now make a finall concluſion. Spare (good God) the ſheepe of thy paſture: Oh! thoſe Judgments are heavy, which admit of no exceptions! No wonder then to heare the Prophet complaining and ſorrowing for the devaſtation both of Church and State: *Our holy and our beautifull houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.*

Second part. The judgment two-fold. 1. *Fire.*

I muſt needs borrow patience to ſpeake of the Judgment of both briefely, and ſo I will come to ſome Documents,

1. *Is burnt up with fire.*
2. *Are laid waſt.*

If

If thou (ô Lord) intendeſt to puniſh us, yet ſpare thy Temple, thine owne *Houſe:* Or if thou doſt puniſh that too, oh let it not be with *Fire*, that's unmercifull, unreſiſtable, furious, quick in execution. Or if it bee with *Fire*, oh temper it, mingle it (ô God) with Water, ſtint it, limit it, confine it, though it ſhall *burne*, and furiouſly, yet let it not utterly conſume. What pleaſure takeſt thou in ſuch deſtructions? Where, where, oh Lord, ſhall thy people meete to *praiſe thee?* What a mocking ſtocke ſhall wee be made to them that are round about us? What hopes can we have of life, without being in thy *Houſe?* What comfort in our lives, if this *Holy houſe be burnt, burnt up? Ely* bore ſome griefes, but when he heard the Arke was taken, he dyed, and ſo did his Daughter in law, when ſhe heard but the report of it. Oh who can endure then not onely to heare, but alſo to ſee this *Beautifull houſe* decay, and with *Fire*, and to be utterly conſumed up with *Fire*. Spare

ſome part, let ſome remaine for a patterne to ſucceeding Ages to re-edifie it: oh let ſome ſtand free, ſome little place, the *Holy of Holies*, whereinto the High Prieſt may enter to *praiſe thee*, though we be unworthy. Yet, if all this muſt come to paſſe, put that evill day farre off: oh let us not live to ſee it, nor our childrens children after us. Let that day, if poſſible, be forgotten, and let it not be regiſtred amongſt the dayes of the yeere. Oh how ſhall the Tribes goe up to *Jeruſalem* to offer to thee? How ſhall thy ſolemne Feaſts, and where ſhall the Paſſeover be celebrated? How ſhall we make an attonement for ſinnes, if this Houſe bee deſtroyed? Yet for all this the *Prophet* fore-ſees it, fore-tells it, *Our holy and our beautifull houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things laid waſte.*

Iſai. 64. 11.

Secondly, *Laid waste.*

2. *Ruine of the State.*

THe very noise of Destructions sounds harsh, few, or none delight in them, desire them: we are all willing to have preservation, and all our care is, when we have gotten to our selves *pleasant things*, how peaceably to enjoy them, without trouble or molestation: wee count them Enemies that rob us of them, or pillage us in them; we desire with might and maine to keepe them from perishing. Might it not seeme Judgment enough to see the *Church burnt up*, Religion defaced, Piety consumed, but must it also breake in upon the Common-wealth? Seldome does Judgment end, where it begins: No State can long stand without government, no government without Religion, no Religion without Gods service; so that seldome, nay, indeed, never is it, that the Church is

on fire, but the State presently kindles too: if fire bee in Gods house, and judgement (as Saint *Peter* saith) begins there, what can be expected in the republick, but vastations, overturnings, and confusions. These are sequels of the *Major*. It was not without cause that *David* saith: *Peace bee within thy Walles, and Plenteousnesse within thy Palaces.* And presently subjoynes; *Pray for the peace of Ierusalem:* as who who would say, if that be in peace and flouriih, all things are likely to goe well, but if that bee destroyed with fire, what will be the issue of those flames, but the laying waste of the common-wealth? And therefore in laying downe the parties afflicted, and describing of their judgements, the Prophet hath used a Conjunction: *Our holy, and our beautifull house, where our Fathers praised thee, is burnt up with fire; And all our pleasant things are laid waste.* So farre of the parties afflicted, and of their judgements inflicted,

flicted, with their Aggravations. Now I proceede to ſome Documents.

The firſt Document. 1. *Document.*

FIrſt, take notice of the fearefull iſſues and effects of Warre, what lamentable concluſions the ſword makes: Whoſe beginnings are blood, whoſe proceedings are fire and famine, whoſe upſhot is utter deſtruction, and deſolation. What places could ſeeme happier than *GODS Church*, *GODS Houſe?* what *Common-wealth* more bleſſed, than that which enjoyed the *Houſe* of *God*, publicke Religion? and yet the *Church*, the *Houſe* of *God* burnt up with fire, the State, with all the delights of it laid waſte: So ſaies the Prophet.

Firſt,

1. Warre is a curse.

First, Warre is a Curse.

AND this appeares plainly; for is not warre accounted by God himselfe as a Curse, an heavy Curse? so he threatens the rebellious Jewes, if they would not obey his Lawes, amongst many other Curses which should pursue them, and overtake them, and destroy them, God reckons up the sword of their enemies.

Deut. 28. 25. *Deut.* 28. *Chapt. Verse* 25. *The Lord shall cause thee to fall before thy enemies:* That their Oxen should be slaine before their faces, their Asses should bee

Ver. 31. violently taken away, and their Sheepe should be given to their enemies; that

Ver. 32. & 51. other men should be Lords over their Beds, their Houses, Cities, Olive-yards, Vine-yards; nay, over their Children; nay more yet, that they should serve their enemies in slavery,

Vers. 48. in hunger, nakednesse, thirst, and want of all things: that they should put a yoke of Iron upon their necks; that

that they ſhould eate their Children, that their Cities ſhould be beſieged, taken, ruin'd; that they ſhould be few in number, none to pitty them; their hearts trembling, and holding their lives in doubtfull ſuſpence: And where is their glory in this caſe? where are their *pleaſant Things?* they ſhall grieve at the very Wives of their boſomes, in whom they uſed to take ſuch delight, ſuch pleaſure: and is not this a curſed ſtate and condition that's brought in by the Sword? When God threatens *David* for his unjuſt act of Murther and Adultery, he addes this; *The ſword ſhall not depart from thy houſe.* 2 Sam. 12. Chapt. Verſ. 10. And King *David* prayes in his great ſtreight, rather to bee puniſhed with the Peſtilence than either Warre, or the Concomitant of Warre, Famine, and addes a wiſe reaſon: *Let mee fall into the hands of God, and not of man; for with the Lord there is mercy*: 2 *Sam. Chapt.* 24. *Verſ.* 14. And King *Solomon*

Ver. 52.

Ver. 65, 66, & 67.

2 Sam. 12. 10.

2 Sam. 24. 14.

lomon his ſonne, in his prayer made in the Temple, prayes to God that his
1 King. 8. 33. & 37. people be not overthrowne by their Enemies ſwords; or if there ſhall be any Famine or Warre, or any places beſieged in the Land, that GOD would heare their prayers, and deliver them: intimating what an heavy judgement it was to bee at the command of an enemies ſword.

2. *Warre is a ſigne of Gods anger.*

Secondly, Warre is a ſigne of Gods anger.

IS it not apparant that God alwaies threatens to ſend warre in his anger? Hence you ſhall ſee when the Lord was diſpleaſed with *Iſrael*, it is ſaid in the booke of the *Iudges*, *That the wrath of the Lord was hot a-*
Iudg. 2. 14, 15. *gainſt* Iſrael, *and hee delivered them into the hands of their enemies, and ſold them into their hands, ſo that they could not ſtand any longer before their enemies, Iudges Chap. 2. Ver.* 14, 15. So likewiſe Gods word teſtifies; for it

it is ſaid, *Therefore the wrath of the Lord was kindled againſt Iſrael, and he ſold them into the hand of* Cuſhen-Riſhathaim, *King of* Meſopotamia, *and they ſerved him eight yeares.* Iudg.3.8. *Iudges Chapt.* 3. *Verſ.* 8. And againe, *The anger of the Lord was againſt* Iſrael, *and he ſold them into the hand of* Iudg.4.2. Jabin *King of* Canaan, *Iudges Chap.* 4. *Verſe* 2. Againe, *The Lord in his wrath ſold them into the hands of the* Mideanites, *ſo that the Children of* Iſrael *made them dennes, and holes, and holds in the Rockes. Iudges Chapt.* 6. *Verſ.* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. So our *Saviour* intimates in that ſaying of Saint *Matthewes* Goſpell: *And the King was wroth, and ſent forth his Armies, and deſtroyed thoſe Murtherers, and burnt up their City. Matth. Chap.* 22. *Ver.*7. So that it doth appeare, that when God ſends Warre, hee is angry, vexed, wroth with that people. Iudg 6.2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Mat, 22.7.

Thirdly,

3 *Warres effects.*

Thirdly, Warre in the effects, brings Famine, Deſtruction, and Devaſtation.

THough the two former are heavy things: yet view the effects of the Sword. It regards no perſon, no age, no beauty; it cuts off one as well as another; as doth *David* witneſſe in his ſaying: *Let it not diſcourage thee, for the ſword devoureth one as well as another.* 2 *Sam.* Chapt. 11. *Verſ.* 25. It ſeldome is drawne but in fury, and never ends without deſtruction of one place or other: Marke but how God brings in the ſword of the *Medes* and *Perſians*, againſt *Babylon*, Iſai. Chapt. 13. Verſ. 5. 6. *They come from a farre Countrey, even the Lord in his wrath, with weapons to deſtroy the whole Land. It ſhall come as a deſtroyer from the Almighty. Behold, the day of the Lord commeth, cruell and with fierce wrath and anger, to lay the land waſte. Every one that is found*

2 Sam. 11. 25.

Iſai. 13. 5, 6.

Ver. 9.

found shall be smitten through, and all shall fall by the sword. Their Children shall be broken in pieces before their eyes. Their houses shall be spoyled, and their Wives ravished: with Bowes shall they destroy the children, and shall have no compassion on the fruit of the wombe: and their eyes shall not spare their children: And is not every Warre with clattering and effusion of blood? But that's not all; the laying of Cities wast, *making Cities to remaine solitary, to become as Widdows, bringing the strongest places to be tributaries*; to make them slavish and captivated. This is the issue of warre, to cause the wayes to be unoccupied, to make men to travell in feare of their lives, to goe by by-paths, as *Deborah* witnesseth; *To make the gates desolate*: the Priests to mourne, the Virgins ashamed; to make the Enemies to tryumph in her Sanctuary, to make people seeke their bread with danger of life: to have all the young men slaine by the sword, to see Palaces overthrowne, holds destroyed;

Verse 15. Verse. 16. Verse 18. Lam. c. 1. vers. 1. Judg. c. 5. vers. 6, 7.

ſtroyed: to ſee the ſolemne dayes forgotten, the Princes and Nobles in Irons, the Elders to ſit in ſack-cloath upon the ground, and keepe ſilence; to ſee the ſucklings and children ſwoun in the Streets, to ſee them and their Mothers both periſh together: to ſee the Virgins raviſhed in the open ſtreets; to ſee *the hands of the pittifull women ſeeth their owne children.* To have our inheritance turn'd unto ſtrangers, and our inheritance unto Alients; to drinke water with the hazard of our lives, to have our necks under perſecution, to be weary, and finde no reſt; to have ſervants and ſlaves to rule over us: *To have our skinne blacke with famine, to have the Women defiled in Zion: to have our Princes hang'd up by the hands, and to ſee the Magiſtrates ſlighted and mocked: to ſee our yong men put to grinde, and to looſe the joy of our heart,* Lament. 5. 12. & 16. theſe, and a thouſand more ſuch calamities are the iſſues of Warre: but I proceed.

Lam. c. 4. ver. 10.

Lam. c. 5. 12. & 16.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Warre alwaies is the ſequell of ſinne.

GOd uſually puniſhes under deſert; rewards where there is none. Seldome doth he puniſh proportionably to the offence: Never puniſheth with this inſtrument, but it is for ſome capitall ſinnes: Never did the Trumpet ſound an alarme; never could Warre enter, but ſinne uſher'd it in: So ſaies *Deborah: They choſe new Gods*: marke, there was the cauſe: Then was there Warre in the Gates. Yea, the Lord hath declared it himſelfe; ſaying, *I my ſelfe will fight againſt you, with an outſtretched hand, and with a ſtrong arme, even in anger, and in fury, and in great wrath.* Ieremiah the 21.5. It will not bee amiſſe therefore, to ſearch out ſome of the moſt ſpeciall ſinnes which induce, and draw in the Sword to execution, and make it bright and ſharpe for the ſlaughter. Iudg. 5. 8. Ier. 21. 5.

1. *Pride & cruelty.*

First, Pride and cruelty.

THis is one of the crying ſinnes for which Gods fury ſwept away *Sodome* and *Gomorah*: This was the ſinne, joyned with cruelty, that cauſed *Moab* to bee ſcourged with the ſword. Moab *magniſied himſelfe againſt the Lord. Wee heard the pride of* Moab: *He is exceeding proud, his ſtoutneſſe, and his arrogancy, and his pride, and his haughtineſſe of heart; for this are thy ſonnes taken Captives, and thy daughters led into Captivity. Pride* (ſaith *Solomon*) *goeth before deſtruction, and an high looke before a fall.* Remember the pride of *Zions daughters*: *Thy men therefore ſhall fall by the ſword, and in the battaile.*

Ezek. 16. 49.

Jer. 48. 26, & 29.

Ibid. 46.

Pride is the roote of ſinne, and he that imbraceth it, ſhall powre out abhominations, till at laſt he be overthrowne: And the firſt ſteppe to pride, is a falling away from God, and

and to turne his heart from his Maker: What made the Angels to be excluded heaven, but pride and ambition: So *Adam* for his pride and presumption, when he did eate of the Apple, in hope to bee a God, was driven out of Paradise: *Pride* was the cause of *Senacharibs* overthrow, 2 *Kings* 18. *Pride* perverteth Princes, subverteth Cities, and everteth Kingdomes and whole Provinces: as we are now eye-witnesses of this present misery here amongst us. Forgetfull, yea, proud *Herod*, uttering his Oration with such pride and ostentation before the people; after a shout, claiming to himselfe the honour due to his Maker, was, for all his proud and rich accoutrements, strucke by the Angel of God, and eaten of wormes: It was the pride of *Sodome* and *Gomorah*, which caused it to be burnt with fire and brimstone from heaven: It was *Rehoboams* pride of heart, and selfe-conceite, which caused the losse of tenne of the

2 King. 18

Acts 12.

Gen. 19.

1King.12 Tribes of *Israel* : 1. *Kings* 12 *Chapt.* Thus, when pride goes before, then needes must bee a fall with shame and punishment: for after pride commonly followes destruction, and after a high minde, a fall : for the Lord casteth downe the mighty from their seate, and exalteth the humble and meeke. God himselfe resisteth the proud, but
1Pet.2.5. gives grace to the humble minded: Therefore, seeing pride hath beene the cause of our ruine and desolation, let us hereafter eschew it, and utterly forsake it: for it is so full of inconveniences, that it drawes a punishment along with it; it never yet went unrevenged: it ought therefore to bee despised of young men, to bee hated of old men, and finally, to be utterly denyed of all men: we cannot excuse our selves of this sinne, but we must needes confesse, we have beene all accessary to it; and for this are wee just punished, and now brought to know and humble our selves in Sackcloth, and Ashes.

Secondly,

Secondly, Idolatry. 21*dolatry.*

GOd hath beene alwayes jealous of his honour; hee will not admit of any corrivall this way; never did this ſinne, when it was publicke, ever eſcape the laſhes of the ſword: This ſinne expel'd thoſe ſeven Nations, and for which the Lord caſt them out from before *Iſrael.* So was *Iſrael* often plagued for theſe ſimes of Idolatry and ſuperſtition; for this you ſhall find them puniſhed, where it is ſaid, *So they forſooke the Lord, and ſerved* Baal *and* Aſhteroth, *and God ſold them into the hands of their enemies*, *Iudges Chapter* 2. *Verſ.* 13, and 14. Nay marke, *Whither ſoever they went out, the hand of the Lord was ſore againſt them.* And it followes, that they did worſe than their Fathers, and followed other Gods: *Wherefore the wrath of the Lord was kindled againſt them ſorely*; when it came once to this, that according to their Iudg. 2. 13, & 14. Ib. 19, 20.

their Cities, ſo was the number of their Gods, that then God did puniſh them ſorely. *Shall I not viſit for theſe things*, ſaith the Lord, *and ſhall not my ſoule bee avenged on ſuch a Nation as this?* Marke but *Deborahs* words, how ſhee utters her ſelfe in her triumphing Song: *They choſe a new God*: what followed
Iudg. 5. 8. thereupon, *Then there was warre in the Gates*: As ſoone as that ſinne was ſet up, the ſword followed.

3. *Diſobedience to Gods Word.*

Thirdly, Diſobedience to Gods Word.

THis ſinne God likewiſe puniſheth with warre, as you may ſee, where God ſaith: *If you ſhall refuſe to hearken to my Lawes, and to keepe*
Deut. 28. 49, 50. *my Statutes, then will I bring upon you a Nation of a fierce Countenance, which ſhall not regard the perſon of the old, but ſhall chaſe you, till you bee left few in number.* Now marke the cauſe of it: *Becauſe yee would not obey*

obey the voyce of the Lord your God: because they had forsaken my Law, nor obeyed my voice, I will therefore send a Sword after them, till I have consumed them, saith the Lord. Ier. 9. 13. 16.

Fourthly, Contempt of the Ministers of the Word, &c.

4. *Contempt of Gods Ministers & the Sacraments, and the Word preached.*

GOD hath alwaies commanded a speciall respect and reverence to his Prophets and his Ministers, never suffered their wrongs to passe unpunished; Marke what he saith: *Therefore the Lord God of their Fathers sent to them by his Prophets and Messengers rising early, and sending:* What mov'd God? marke: *For hee had compassion on his people, and on his habitation.* Now how did they requite this? *But they mock'd the Messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his Prophets, untill the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, and till there was no remedy.* What followed? marke but the upshot. *For hee brought upon* 2 Chron. c. 36. ver. 16, 17, 18

them the King of the Chaldeans, *who ſlew their young men with the Sword in the Sanctuary, and ſpared neither yong man nor Virgin, ancient, nor aged; God gave all into his hand: And they burnt downe the Houſe of God, and brake down the Wall of* Jeruſalem, *and burnt all the Palaces thereof with fire, and all the precious Veſſels thereof, to deſtroy all. And they that were left by the ſword, carried he away to* Babell, *and they were ſervants to him, and his ſonnes.* Here is a warning, I ſuppoſe, to all Nations, how they ſcorne and wrong Gods Meſſengers: for here was Warre, Fire, Famine, and Captivity followed upon it ſuddenly.

5. Gluttony and druvkenneſſe. Prov. 23. 28, 29.

Fiftly, Gluttony and Drunkenneſſe.

IT was not without reaſon that *Solomon* bids to avoide the company of Wine-bibbers: for to whom is woe? To whom is ſtrife? To whom wounds without cauſe, but to ſuch? And the Prophet *Eſay*, *Eſay* 5. 11. & 27, 28. he ſpeaks

ſpeaks heartily againſt ſuch : *Woe to them* (ſaith he) *that riſe up early to follow drunkenneſſe, and to them that continue till night untill the Wine doe enflame them, and the Harpe and the Violl, and the Timbrell, and the Pipe are in their Feaſts.* But what is the Sequell? *Therefore* (ſaith hee) *are my people gone into captivity: there comes the Enemy with power preſently; none ſhall faint or fall amongſt them, whoſe Arrows ſhall be ſharpe, and all their bowes bent: whoſe Horſe-hooſes ſhall be thought like Flint, and their Chariot-wheeles like a Whirle-winde:* theſe are ſome of the ſpeciall ſinnes for which this *Prophet* lamentably complaines, *That our holy and our beautifull houſe, where our Fathers praiſed thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our pleaſant things are laid waſte.* Now in the parallell wee ſhall ſee our preſent caſe to be as great and greater than *Iſraels*, and I am afraid our ſinnes the ſame, and greater too, that have cauſed the Sword, Famine, Fire, and Peſtilence to rage amongſt us theſe

Eſay 5. ver. 11. & 27, 28.

theſe twenty yeeres and upwards.

2. Locument. But here is one remarkable paſſage of the Prophet in this calamitous time; for he was not idle: This was a fit time for him to worke in, Subject large enough was offered, either for teares, or feares: He Sympathized with the reſt, their miſery reflected upon his Soule, and more eſpecially the Churches; *Sions* vaſtations ſtrucke deepe into his bowells: ——— *Quis talia fando, temperet* ———

As hee had preach'd of, and fore-told the Judgment before it was come: ſo he deprecates it, when it ſhould come; Verſ. 8,9, 10. intercedes for mercy, for favour: urges God with zealous prayers for the diverſion or mitigation of it; diſplayes the grievouſneſſe of it Pathetically: and as he was to be a Patient in it, ſo would he be as patient under it.

This hath beene the conſtant practice of many of Gods Saints in, and under common calamities, eſpecially of the *Prophets*, and the more Eminent perſons, who alwaies have been earneſt with

with God in ſuch preſſures, and urgent extremities. For this my ſoule ſhall mourne in ſecret.

O that my head was full of water, Jer. 9. 1.
and mine eyes a fountaine of teares, that I might wecpe day and night for the ſlaine of the daughter of my people! And when the warre and miſery had burn'd and waſted much of the land, then do but marke what the ſame Prophet doth. *Vpon the Mountains* (ſaith he) *will I take up a weeping and lamen-* Jer. 9. 10.
tation, and upon the faire places of the the wilderneſſe a mourning, becauſe they are burnt up; ſo that none can paſſe through them, neither can men heare the voyce of the flocke; the foule of the aire, and the beaſt are fled away and gone: *Ierem. Chapt.* 9. *Verſ.* 10. The publicke deſtruction and miſery that the ſword had brought in, made *Ieremy* to uſe this Method of weeping, lamenting, and mourning. You ſhall finde the ſame ſpirit, and compaſſionate affection in King *David*, concerning the miſeries of the *Church* and *State* too.

B

Pſa. 51. 18 too. *Be favourable unto Syon, for thy good pleaſure; build up the walles of Ieruſalem.* And further, hee ſorrowes for *Syons* afflictions: *But now they*
Pſal. 74. 7, 8, 9. *cut downe the carved worke thereof with Axes and Hammers; they ſet fire into thy holy places, and razed it to the ground. They have burnt up all the houſes of God that be in the land*: And then doth he ſweetly intercede for it: *We ſee not our ſignes,* (ſaith he) *there is*
Ver. 10. 11 *not one Prophet more*: (O God) *how long ſhall the Adverſary reproach thee? ſhall the enemy blaſpheme thy Name for ever? why withdraweſt thou thine hand? &c.* Did not *Abraham* very pathetically, & effectually intercede to God, even for the ſafety of thoſe wicked Cities, (though ſome ſay) he onely did it for *Lots* ſake: yet Charity bindes us all to beleeve, that he did it for the preſervation of all, if it had beene poſſible. You ſhall find the ſame loving affection and compaſſion in *Elijah*, marke but how hee would move God by the common deſtruction: *They have*

have (ſaith he) *killed thy Prophets, and pull'd downe thine Altars :* As who ſhould ſay, certainely theſe things will move God to have mercy upon his people. What an eminent patterne have we of a ſympathizing and compaſſionate ſpirit in *Nehemiah*, when he aſked *Hanani*, one of his Brethren, how the reſidue of Gods people did that were in Captivity, and of the ſtate of *Jeruſalem*; when as *Hanani* had anſwer'd him heavily, *That the people that were in Captivity, were in great affliction, and reproach; that the Wall of* Jeruſalem *was broken downe, and that the gates thereof were burnt up with fire.* What did *Nehemiah* hereupon? you ſhall finde, that when hee heard theſe words, *He ſate downe, and wept, and mourned certaine daies, and faſted, and prayed before the God of Heaven:* And marke how ſweetly he ſets himſelfe to that pious office. *O Lord God of Heaven and Earth, the great and terrible God, I beſeech thee remember, &c.* And concludes in theſe words, *O Lord, I beſeech*

1 Kings 19, 10. 14

Nehe. 1. 2 3.

Verſe 4.

Nehe. 1. 4 ver. 5.

beseech thee, let thine eare hearken unto the prayer of thy servant, and to the prayer of thy servants, &c. Desires God to give him favour in the sight of
Verse. 11. the King, that hee may effect what hee desires concerning JERUSALEM: And was not *Daniel* even so minded for the miserableness of the Sword, and Captivity, after that hee had made a large confession of their sinnes, how they despised Gods Word, and refused his Commandements, and rejected his Ministers; so that GOD brought his Sword upon them, and carryed them away into *Babylon*, how religiously and devoutly doth he pray God, saying, *O Lord, according to all*
Dan. c. 9. ver. 16, 17 19. *thy Righteousnesse I beseech thee, let thine anger and thy wrath be turned away from thy City* Jerusalem, *thy holy Mountaine: Heare (O God) the prayer of thy servant, and his supplications, and cause thy face to shine upon thy Sanctuary: O Lord, heare, O Lord forgive, O Lord consider, and doe it; deferre not for thine owne sake, (O my God) for thy Name is called upon*

upon thy City, and upon thy people. And to ſhut up all Examples in that one bleſſed Saviour, our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, who, when he approached toward *Jeruſalem*, and beheld it, it is ſaid of him, *That he wept over it*, ſaying, *O that thou, even thou hadſt knowne at the leaſt in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace, &c. Luke* 19. 41, 42, 43. Becauſe hee did know the fearefull deſtruction that ſhould come upon that City, he in compaſſion wept, and deſired heartily that ſhee had knowne the day and time to have made her ſelfe happy. Such, ſuch (I ſay) ſhould be the diſpoſition of all good men, to bewaile and ſorrow for the miſeries of Gods Church and people, putting on with Saint *Paul*, the tender bowells of compaſſion, mourning with them that mourne, and weeping with them that weepe, being alike minded one towards another. Luk. c. 19. ver. 41, 42, 43.

Now let us take a view of our preſent judgements inflicted, with the cauſes procuring them, and the means to

to remove them. I call them judgements, for they are many and grievous.

1. Our holy and our beautifull house, where our Fathers.

As that famous, incomparable, magnificent, glorious, admired Temple of *Ierusalem*, that holy, sanctified, pure, devoted house; that comely, resplendent, adorned, specious, beautifull house; so strong, large, lofty, rich; in which stood the glory of our Nation: Ours, *whither every yeare all our Tribes went up, according to the testimony of the Lord; to praise the Name of the Lord.* That our solemne house, appoynted by God to be erected, to put his name there; where not onely we, but our Fathers before us have had free accesse to worship the God of heaven, is burnt, and burnt up with fire, by our cruell, deriding, unmercifull enemies, who in the day of *Ierusalem* cryed and said, *Downe with it, downe with it, even to the ground*: as I say it was in that day with that Temple; is it not as truely verified in our Churches in *Germany*? How are our

Psa. 122. 4.

Psal. 137. 7.

Sacred

Sacred Temples pillaged, rifled, uncovered, laid waſte, overthrowne, made now a refuge for wild beaſts? how are the Prieſts, the Miniſters of Gods Word and Sacrament, abuſed, plundred, proſecuted, proſcribed, murthered, kild? How hath the fury of the deſtroying ſouldiers broke into our Colledges, Cloyſters, Covents, and publicke Churches? and deſperately have rifled, and defac'd thoſe ſacred Oratories? O how truely may it bee ſaid of our Temples, they are made cages of uncleane birds, and dennes for Theeves and Robbers? what raviſhings, rapes, violences have not beene offered in theſe our ſacred Courts? and even to grave Matrons, Virgins, young Maidens of nine and tenne yeares old? how are we debarr'd liberty to approach thoſe holy Courts? and how are our Flocks and Congregations ſcattered miſerably? where, oh where can wee have liberty without danger of our lives, to preſent our ſelves in publicke before the Lord in

his owne house? where doth not danger attend us? where can we say truely, that we are safe from destruction? may we not, oh may we not say as the Prophet *Ieremy: The Lord hath destroied his Tabernacle, he hath destroyed his Congregation: The Lord hath caused the feasts of the daughter of* Syon *to be forgotten in* Jerusalem, *and hath despised in his indignation, the King the Priest. The Lord hath forsaken his Altar. He hath abhor'd his Sanctuary; he hath given into the hand of her enemy the walles of her Palaces: They have made a noyse in the house of the Lord, as in the day of solemnity. The Law is no more, neither doe her Prophets receive any vision from the Lord. The Priest and the Prophet are slaine in the Sanctuary of the Lord.* Oh how is the destroyer come up? how many hundreds of Temples lye defaced, and emptie of any service of God in our Land? Hundreds; I may say truely, how many thousand Churches are destroyed at this time? So that wee may say

Lament. 2.6,7.

Vers. 9.

Vers. 10.

ſay as the Prophet : *Our holy and our beautifull houſes, where our Fathers praiſed thee, are burnt up with fire* : Our Prieſts are forced to flye into other Countries, and many hundreds of them have miſerably periſhed with their Wives and Children: Many of our publicke Schooles of learning, and many famous Colledges of Students are utterly conſumed: what worthy Libraries have periſh'd by fire? where are not the ſignes and tokens of deſtructions to be ſeene? and the miſery and judgement is not onely limitted to the Church of God, but if we looke and caſt our eyes upon our land, our deare Countrey, that was once ſo rich, ſo full of plenty, ſo abounding with multitudes of people, ſo glorious for Arts, ſo renowned for pleaſantneſſe, for ſtrength, for our many, great, and beautifull Cities; for our large and gracefull Churches, for variety of all worldly delights; wee could not name our wants, or defects of any things, which were ſweete, comfortable, or

pleaſant: what reliefe hath our ſuperfluity, and plenty of all thingss, afforded to thoſe that have beene in want? what afflicted Churches have not taſted of *Germanies* liberality? witneſſe the reliefe and ſuccour that Engliſh Divines have found amongſt us: Witneſſe *Denmarke*, *Poland*, *France*, *Spaine*, *Italy*? To what diſtreſſed, and afflicted have we not offered ſhelterage? how, oh how hath the ſtrength of the Princes of *Germany* beene admired for their valour and courage? What a Bulwarke and defence hath it beene againſt the common adverſaries of the Chriſtians? what famous ſieges hath *Germany* endured for the defence of the Goſpell? Who can reckon up her worthy Commanders: her numbers of wiſe and diſcreet Magiſtrates? What Countrey hath out-ſtript her (oh faire beloved *Germany*) in any excellencies or priviledges? But theſe times are gone: oh how my ſoule mournes, and how my ſpirit doth grieve, to ſee her excellency thus departed!

parted! to ſee her glory thus ſullied with miſeries, and ſhe ſtripped of all joy and comfort: Where ſhall I beginne to reckon up her troubles? What ſhall I ſpeake of the lamentable extortions and exactions upon all eſtates? What ſhall I mention the tortures and torments inflicted upon all Degrees, Sexes, Ages? What ſhall I inſiſt upon the Rapes and raviſhings, without diſtinction of perſons or places, unfit to be rehearſed? What need I relate the Robberies, Pillagings, plundrings of Villages, Cities, againſt promiſes and publicke Oathes? What ſhall I mention the murthers, and blud-ſheddings, committed in every Acre of ground in our land? What neede I inſiſt upon the generall devaſtations by fire in every Countrey as the Armies have marched? You are all witneſſes; and many, nay moſt of you, have beene ſad ſpectators of theſe wretched and deplorable proceedings: King *David* confeſſed, *that he was in a great ſtraight*, when hee

2 Sam. 24. 12. was put to chuse one of these 3. Judgments, the Famine, the Sword, or the Pestilence; what straits and extremities are we of this Nation then put to, who are not put to our choyce which judgment we will accept of, but are forc'd to endure all the three, and more, and have suffered them longer than King *David* should have done? his Famine was limited to seven yeeres, the Sword had a Commission but for 3. Moneths, and the Pestilence was restrain'd to 3. dayes; but ours have beene this Twenty yeeres together, and in a great extremity. The Sword hath not marched without other Judgments to accompany it, as heavy, or heavier than it selfe; as Fire, Famine, Pestilence, and yet not stinted, but going on as furiously as if it had scarce begun its work. Our Famine doth not onely paralell, but for continuance farre exceed that of *Samaria*: our Examples of strange sufferings are equall to it. For have not mothers devoured their owne bowels? Have not the Graves beene ransacked,

and

and dead bodies taken up and eaten? We have felt thoſe heavy curſes which God threatned to the diſobedient *Jewes*, *Deut.* 28. Our Wives have been raviſhed before our faces, our Daughters taken from us by force, to ſatisfie the luſt of the outragious Soldiers: our Oxen have beene ſlaine before our eyes, our Sheepe have beene driven away, and not reſcued; our Fields ſtanding thick with Corne, have beene ſuddenly trod downe by troopes of Horſe-men, or burnt up by them; our large and ſpacious meadows ſo plentifull in graſſe, have not beene mowed theſe many yeeres; the Fruits of our grounds have beene eaten by our Enemies, our goods and our Plate all taken away, our houſes made Stables, and after turn'd to aſhes; Strangers have the rule over us, above 8000. Villages conſumed with fire. How have wee beene expos'd to nakedneſſe, hunger, cold? How have wee beene forced to fly from the feareſull Drumme by ſtealth in the night, ſeeking for ſhelterage even without Deu. 28.

hope? How have we beene beſieged in all our ſtrong Cities and places of defence? Oh how doe our people ſigh for, and ſeeke their bread! Oh how have they given their pleaſant things for food! The yong and the old lye on
Lam. 2.21 22. the ground in the ſtreets, our Virgins and our young men are fallen by the
Lam. 4. 4 Sword. *The tongue of the ſuckling child cleaveth to the rooſe of his mouth for thirſt: The young children aske Bread, and no man breaketh it unto them.* Lam. 4. 4. Thoſe that wee have nouriſhed, hath our Enemy conſumed: It is come to paſſe as *Jeremy* ſpake concerning *Jeruſalem: They that fed delicately, periſh in the ſtreets; they that were cloathed with Scarlet, embrace the doung. They that are ſlaine with the Sword, are better than they that are killed with hunger; for theſe fade away as if they were ſtruck thorow for the fruits of the earth: The hands of our pittifull Women have ſod their owne children: The Kings and Inhabitants of the earth would not have beleeved that the Adverſary and the Enemy*
Lam. 4. 10 12.

ſhould

ſhould have poſſeſſed our Gates. O Germany, theſe are thy afflictions! Theſe are ſome part of thy heavy Judgments, for theſe things thou weepeſt. Thine eyes caſteth our waters, becauſe thy children are deſolate, and the Enemy hath prevailed. But ſorrow oppreſſeth my bowells, I might, but will not further inſiſt upon our woes; let us now ſeeke the Cauſe of theſe heavy and terrible dealings, and breaches: wee need not looke farre for the Cauſes; even thoſe ſinnes which cauſed *Jeruſalems* deſtruction, have procured ours. For where was not *Pride* advanced, and haughtineſſe? Who was hee who did not mightily exalt himſelfe? How did we magnifie our ſelves in our wealth, in our ſtrength and multitudes of people and Cities, eſpecially of our women? Did they not goe with ſtretched out necks, and wanton eyes? Oh this! this is (I feare) one of the cauſes of this vaſtation. 1 Pride.

And as I ſaid of the former, ſo may I ſay of this ſinne: wee were not only I- 2 Idolatry.

dolaters

dolaters in private, but in publicke, under every greene Tree; upon all the Mountaines, in all the Head-ſtreets of our Townes *Idolatry* did abound. And as though theſe two were not ſufficient to cauſe the wrath of God, how have we neglected the meanes that God in mercy ſent to us, not regarding the Law of the Lord: ſaying, *Wee will not heare, nor ſhall he reigne over us.* And what ſhall I ſpeake of the indignities, reproaches, abuſes offered to our ſacred Function? May I not ſay truely as *Jeremy* ſaith, *They reverenced not their Prieſts, nor had compaſſion of their Elders.* Likewiſe, *We have beene full, we have beene rich, and we have reigned as Kings.* No Nation in the whole world thought themſelves more ſecure, or more free from danger than wee did, but for all theſe did not give glory to God, and therefore are wee made a ſpectacle unto Angels, to the world, and to men. We have laine on Beds of Ivory, when others have beene in miſery; wee have fed full, when others wanted;

3. Contempt of GODS Word.

4. Contempt of his Miniſters. Lam. 4. 16.

2 Cor. 4. 8

wanted; our hearts have beene overcome and swell'd with fat, and we have surfeited even with the good things of the Land, and shall not God visite us for this? Yes saith the Prophet: For have wee not famine for our excesse? Have wee not want for our gluttony? and have wee not nakednesse and desolation for our Pride? *Even unto this present houre we hunger, and thirst, and are naked, and are buffetted, and have no certaine dwelling places.* 1 Cor. 4. 11. It was our complementall, and not real, and formall Religion which caused these plagues to fall so heavy upon us: Wee had formerly warnings by visible Signes and Meteors, and we neglected them, and sleighted them, as if they had not appertained to us; therefore wee have beene guilty of our owne blood and destruction, for it was our neglect that caused these Judgments to fall upon us. Wee may as well say, *O Germany! O Germany!* as our Saviour said in his time, *O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets, and stonest*

1 Cor. 4. 11.

neſt them that are ſent unto thee: Nay, we have added more; we have not onely done ſo, but exiled and baniſhed our Miniſters, and taken their poſſeſſions to our ſelves, and let their widdows and their children begge their bread from houſe to houſe. We have calculated other mens miſery and eſtates, but have not thought of our owne: It hath beene our preposterous deſires that hath brought this affliction upon us: wee know, and now are ſenſible of our owne preſent eſtate & danger, which formerly wee regarded not, and ſo much ſleighted; building and truſting too much upon our owne ſtrength and ſecurity, thinking wee ſhould never be moved; ſaying, *Soule, take thine eaſe*, as the Rich man in the *Goſpell* did, which ſung that lullaby to himſelfe, *for thou haſt goods laid up for many yeeres*. Our King hath beene ſtyled *Rex Hominum*, and wee have taken it to our ſelves too, and thought it ſo: and is it not juſtly come upon us, and true, (as I ſaid before) *That they*

which

which fed delicately, are deſolate in the Streets; and they that were brought up in Scarlet, embrace dung-hils. Lam. 4. 5. Lam. 4. 5.

O how could I enlarge my ſelfe up on theſe, but yet there is a troope of ſinnes unnamed: but I will not leave out thoſe crying Twinnes of *Gluttony* and *Drunkenneſſe*. Oh how did theſe flouriſh and bud forth! And but adde to theſe fulneſſe of Bread, exceſſe of Idleneſſe, neglect of the poore, common ſwearing, profanation of the Ordinances of God, diſobedience to Parents, Magiſtrates, cozenage in dealing, and traffick; abuſing Gods graces into wantonneſſe, with divers others. No marvaile though theſe things be come upon our Nation: *Shall I not viſit for theſe things ſaith the Lord, and ſhall not my Soule be avenged on ſuch a Nation as this?* So having diſplay'd in a Mappe the Judgments of *Germany*, with ſome of the crying ſinnes of the ſame, let me, I beſeech you, conclude all with ſome directions how to remove theſe plagues and heavy viſitations: and the firſt is, 5 Gluttony and drunkenneſſe. Ier. 9. 9.

1. *Repen-*

1. *Repentance.*

Meanes to remove the miseries of *Germany.*

This is the Balme of the wounded ſoule, the ſtop-ſore, the ſoveraign'ſt remedy that can be applyed: to this, or to none. It was this that *Jeremy* gives as the onely Phyſicke to *Jeruſalem*:

Ier. 4. 14. *Waſh thy heart oh* Jeruſalem *from wickedneſſe, that thou maiſt be healed: how long ſhall thy vaine thoughts lodge within thee?* It was that which the *Ni-*

Ionah 3. 5. 10. *nivites* practiz'd, to ſave themſelves & their City from deſtruction: It is that which hath alwayes wrought effectually with God; when they ſought him, he heard them: and when they turned unto him, he was found of them. *John* the Baptiſt, began his Preaching with

Math. 4. this, as the beſt foundation, *Repent, for at what time ſoever a ſinner doth repent him, God will turne away all his wickedneſſe; he ſhall not dye.*

Now there are two ſorts of repentance; the one is a true and unfeigned repentance, the other is an Hypocriticall, or Temporary Repentance: A true Repentance is, when wee turne

to

to the Lord with weeping, fasting, and mourning; as I hope, we appeare and do, at this present before the Lord, and in this Congregation; that is, in sincerity and truth: Such was *Davids* repentance, who watered his Couch with his teares: such was *Peters* repentance, who with the teares he shed made dents in his cheekes, which fell from his watry Cell; such was *Iobs*; such was the repentance of King *Manasseth*; such was the repentance of the *Israelites* in *Bethalia*; such was the true contrition and hearty repentance of the Prodigall sonne: all these are excellent examples for us to follow and imitate: for looke what favour the Prodigall Childe received at the hand of his naturall or earthly father, such, and farre greater favour shall we finde at our heavenly fathers hands; if by true and lively repentance we turne to him: And if he hath declared himselfe thus unto man, saying, *If thy brother sinne against the seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turne*

Ioel. 2. 12
2 Sam. 12. 13.
Iob. 42. 6.
2 Chr. 33. 12.
Iudg. 3. 9.
Math. 26. 75.
Luk. 14. 18.
Luk. 17. 4.

turne againe unto thee, saying, It repenteth me, thou shalt forgive him : How much more will he then, which is the God of all mercy, forgive us, who are here ready and willing to confesse our sinnes, and turne to him by unfeigned repentance, and a newnesse of life.

Now a feigned repentance is, when we make an outward shew of sorrow, but the heart is not touched with it; or when we doe it for fashion sake: but I hope here is none such in this Congregation: for such was the repentance of obstinate *Pharaoh*; such was the feigned repentance of wicked *Saul*; such was the counterfeit repentance of *Esau*; such was the dissembling repentance of *Symon Magus*; such was the hollow-hearted repentance of *Iudas*; such was the repentance of *Ananias* and *Saphira*; for by a tree we may know the fruit. Our sinnes have gathered head against us, and will bring us still to a lower ebbe, if we doe not from our hearts earnestly bewaile

Exod. 9. 27.
1 Sam. 15. 24.
Heb. 12. 17.
Act. 8. 24
Mat. 27. 3

bewaile our former and wicked lives, and truely repent us of our misdeedes: let us doe as the *Ninivites* did, who speedily put on sackcloth, and sate them downe in ashes, weeping and mourning for their sinnes; there was true repentance: The Lord hath promised, that if the wicked will returne from his wickednesse that he hath committed, and keepe his statutes, and doe that which is lawfull and right, he shall not dye, but live: For as I live, (saith the Lord) I desire not the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turne from his wicked way, and live. Therefore turne you, turne you from your sinfull wayes; for why will you dye, O yee inhabitants of *Germany*.

Ionah 3

Eze. 18.

We know nothing will quench fire so soone as Water, Vinegar, Blood, and Milke: if ever we hope to have our fire of warre quenched and extinquished, let us cast on the teares of Repentance, the Vinegar of compunction of heart, and apply the precious Blood of Jesus Christ to our soules;

and throw on the Milke of purity and innocency of life for the time to come; and the Lord will repent him of his fierce wrath, and be at last gracious toward our Land and Nation: That's the first.

2. *In Prayer.*

I Will onely adde this one for all, Prayer; oh it is acceptable incense before God: how hath he alwaies rewarbed it? regarded it? Observe how the Children of *Israel* used this against all oppressors: when God at any time had sold them, either into
Iudg. 2. 3. the hands of the *Philistims*, or *Ammonites*, or any other: it is said of them, that when they cryed unto the Lord, hee heard them, and delivered them out of their enemies hands. This, this is that which God prescribes us to use in all our extreamities. *Call*
Psal. 50. *upon mee in the time of trouble, and I will heare thee, and thou shalt glorifie me.* And because our transgressions have

have beene great, and have procured theſe warres, let us ſtrive with God by Prayer, that the Lord may at laſt be entreated for our Land, and for our Cities, and people. Let us therefore pray unto the God of heaven: *Let us ſearch, and try our wayes, and turne to the Lord: Let us lift up our hearts, with our hands, to God in the heavens*; for he hath ſmitten us, and he will heale us. Lam. 3. 41
And if we will turne to him, and return from our ſins, he then will heale our land, and will have mercy upon us; and as long as his mercy is over all his workes, let us never faint, or ſinke under the burthen of deſpaire: but let us, that are here preſent, pray, that the Lord would keep us, that here remain alive, from battaile and murther, and from ſudden death; from plague, peſtilence, and from famine; from hardneſſe of heart, and contempt of his Word, and Commandement, good Lord deliver us, and all people on the face of the earth.

The Prayer after the Sermon.

OMoſt Eternall God, moſt powerfull, wiſe, and mercifull Father, which puniſheſt the tranſgreſſions of thy people, and wilt not let any wickedneſſe goe unpuniſhed, we beſeech thee (oh God) to heare, to conſider our miſeries, to regard our teares that fall: Oh! looke upon our adverſaries (oh God) how they triumph: Remember (oh Lord) thy Churches miſeries: Thou haſt ſaid it, *That the blood of thy Saints is precious in thy ſight:* Oh! ſee then (oh Lord) the blood of thy Saints which is ſhed in every place! Cauſe to ceaſe (oh God) the fury of the Sword, and the

Pſa. 116

might

might of the deſtroyer, doe as thou diddeſt in King *Davids* time: cauſe thy Angell to put his ſword up, and to ceaſe from puniſhing further. *Oh thou Sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? put up thy ſelfe into the ſcabberd, reſt, and be ſtill.* Let it ſuffice (O God) to have puniſhed thus farre, thus long: Why ſhould they ſay, *Where is now their God?* Lift up thy ſelfe O God, and come and helpe. Thou haſt ſaid it, O Lord, *That though thou doſt ſend affliction, yet wilt thou have compaſſion according to the multitude of thy mercies.* Oh let us not be made an utter reproach, and aſtoniſhment; oh let not the Enemies, and thoſe that know not thy Name, ſay, Are theſe the beautifull Cities? Is this the glory of the Nations? O let them not devoure us at once; ſpare us, good God of our Salvation, ſpare thy people whom thou haſt purchaſed with the blood of thy deare Sonne Jeſus Chriſt. Ier. 47. 7. Lamen. 3

O thou, the preſerver of men, wee humbly intreat thee upon our bended

knees here proſtrate before thee, and upon the knees of our hearts, that thou wouldſt lay a bridge of thy mercy over the waves of this troubleſome and dangerous time, and be gracious unto us, that we may returne to the congregation, and declare to the children that are yet unborne thy wonderfull deliverance, which thou haſt wrought for us poore and ſinfull men. Our iniquities, wee confeſſe, are gone over our heads, and our tranſgreſſions have aſcended up to Heaven, and there cryed for vengeance: And though wee be the children of wrath, yet thou art ſtill the God of mercy; and therefore we begge ô gracious Father, that thou wouldſt not ſtill fight with Fire and Sword againſt the arme of fleſh and blood: and looke not upon us as we are ſinners and violaters of thy Commandements; but on him which ſits at thy right hand, Jeſus Chriſt. Send us a reſtoration O Lord, from death and captivity, and remember that thou art the Potter, and wee are the clay, even the worke of thine

thine owne hands: *Shall the dead praiſe thee? or ſhall the pit give thanks unto thee? Oh the living, the living ſhall praiſe thee, and ſing laud unto thy name.* Pſal .6.
O Lord we beſeech thee to heale us, to recover us, for wee are brought very low; our Enemies have brought us in ſubjection, and they that hate us, are Lords over us. O call to mind thy old mercies, thy gracious promiſes, thy tender compaſſions: Be favourable unto us, and reſtore the voice of joy and health once againe into our dwellings. Returne O Lord, unto us, and be pacified towards thy ſervants: Comfort us now after the long time that thou haſt plagued us, and for the yeares wherein we have ſuffered evill, ſo wee, the ſheepe of thy paſture, ſhall praiſe thee, and declare thy goodneſſe from poſterity to poſterity. Reſtore (Oh God) our peace, our liberty, thy Goſpell in the purity of it: Grant theſe things O God, for Jeſus Chriſts ſake, the Sonne of thy love; to whom, with thee, and thy bleſſed Spirit, bee rendred